



Daily Report

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General

UN Envoy Criticizes Israel's Settlement Policy

OW2511223791 Beijing XINHUA in English
2208 GMT 25 Nov 91

[Text] United Nations, November 25 (XINHUA)—China today criticized Israel's settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories and called on Israel to respect Palestinian people's national rights.

Speaking today at the U.N. Special Political Committee, Jin Yongjian, Chinese ambassador to the U.N., said that there has been no improvement over the past year in the situation of the Palestinian and other Arab civilians under occupation whose human rights have been repeatedly infringed upon by the Israeli authorities.

He said that in May 1991 the Security Council called on Israel to stop such practices as the recent deportation of four Palestinian civilians and to ensure their immediate and safe return. Regrettably, the call has been ignored. The Israeli authorities, instead, has stepped up their settlement program in the occupied territories.

The U.N. General Assembly, he continued, also adopted a series of resolutions calling upon Israel to stop violating the human rights of the Palestinian civilians. Yet their legitimate rights and interests have remained unprotected.

"The fundamental way out is to end the illegal occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories and return these territories to the Palestinian and other Arab peoples."

He said that China supports a fair and reasonable settlement of the Middle East question on the basis of the relevant U.N. resolutions. The occupied territories should be returned, the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people restored and the sovereignty and security of all countries in the region, including Israel, respected and guaranteed.

He said that his country supports the negotiations which have recently begun on the Middle East question, expressing the hope that the parties concerned would adopt a practical and flexible attitude, so that a positive result might be achieved.

The Special Political Committee today continued its consideration of the report of "The Special Committee To Investigate the Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories."

Several other speakers, also criticizing Israel's settlement policy in the occupied territories, focused on Israel's repression policy and the deterioration of the material and human rights situation of the Palestinian population.

Discusses Maintaining World Peace

OW2611044491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0420 GMT 26 Nov 91

[Text] United Nations, November 25 (XINHUA)—China said today arms reduction and the establishment of a new world order are significant elements in the removal of military threat and maintenance of world peace and security.

Chinese Ambassador Jin Yongjian was speaking at the first committee of the United Nations General Assembly on international security issues.

He said that to safeguard world peace and security, China had opposed the arms race and stood for the complete prohibition and destruction of nuclear, outer space, chemical and biological weapons and the drastic reduction of conventional armament.

He pointed out that the actual situation in world armaments had not been fundamentally changed, even though the United States and the Soviet Union had made initial disarmament moves, and Europe had made some progress in conventional disarmament.

In order to eliminate non-military threats to world peace and security, it was very important to establish a new international economic order, he said.

He stressed that peace and security could not be separated from development, and North-South relations were the essence in the question of development.

Without fundamental improvement of North-South relations, it was difficult to maintain international security, he said.

"At this transitional period of the old pattern giving way to a new one, where our world will head for and what kind of new international order should be established, have increasingly become questions the people of the world have to face squarely," the Chinese ambassador said.

"The new international order in the future should be in conformity with the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter, as well as the principles governing international relations that are universally accepted."

He said the new world order should be set up on the basis of Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

He emphasized that with different social systems, values, ideologies, cultural backgrounds and historical heritages in the world, it was unrealistic and indeed dangerous to peddle a uniform model in the world.

"China pursues an independent foreign policy of peace and strictly abides by the above principles. It is ready to work with other countries and make its due contributions to the establishment of a just and reasonable new international order," he concluded.

China To Launch Satellites for Australia, Sweden*OW2211174991 Beijing Radio Beijing in Mandarin to Asia 0900 GMT 22 Nov 91*

[From the "News" program]

[Text] Yu Longhuai, vice president of the Research Academy of Ballistic Missiles of China, said in Shenzhen on 20 November that China will launch two man-made satellites for Australia and one for Sweden in March and December 1992. He made these remarks on a dock at Shekou Harbor while directing the transport of a Long March III carrier rocket to Hong Kong for an exhibition.

Yu Longhuai said: China will simultaneously launch a communications satellite for Australia and a small scientific experimental satellite for Sweden in March 1992. It will launch another communications satellite for Australia in December 1992. All three satellites were made in the United States and will be launched by booster-reinforced Long March II rockets from the launching center in Xichang Prefecture, Sichuan Province.

According to Yu Longhuai, some Southeast Asian and Middle Eastern countries have also contacted China about satellite launching services. China's Long March III carrier rockets have successfully launched seven man-made satellites.

Government To Improve Cross-Border Trains*HK2611015091 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 26 Nov 91 p 2*

[By staff reporter Lao Zhang: "Cross-Border Trains on Profitable Lines"]

[Text] China is to step up co-operation with foreign railways to improve long-distance transport and make more profits.

The China Railway Foreign Service Corporation, a comprehensive economic and trade body under the Ministry of Railways, will strengthen its links with operators abroad to improve cross-border transport.

The already-completed second Eurasia "bridge," from the port of Lianyungang, in Jiangsu Province, to Rotterdam, in the Netherlands, which is expected to be operational next year, will give a boost to the corporation's foreign transport services, predicted Zhou Jieying, its general manager, at yesterday's celebration of its 10th anniversary.

Chinese transport experts estimate that transporting goods over the new "bridge" between Lianyungang and Rotterdam can cut the distance by more than 5,000 kilometres compared with sea shipment from Lianyungang, saving about 30 days in travel time and reducing transport costs by about a quarter.

The corporation has, in the past four years, successfully transported more than one million tons of goods from or

to other countries along the first Eurasia bridge that connects China, Mongolia, the Soviet Union and other European countries.

So far this year, it has transported 40,000 tons of grain, provided by the United Nations to Mongolia, and 6,000 tons of copper ore out of Mongolia to the port of Tianjin, for Japanese companies, Zhou said.

International rail transport will become a major earner of hard cash for the Ministry of Railways and the business looks to have a rosy future.

Six Countries To Reduce Bering Sea Fishing*OW2311055191 Beijing XINHUA in English 0515 GMT 23 Nov 91*

[Text] Washington, November 22 (XINHUA)—Six countries have agreed to 'substantially' reduce their pollock catch levels in the central Bering Sea in 1992 to protect the living marine resources of the high seas area.

The agreement was reached by China, Japan, South Korea, Poland, the Soviet Union and the United States during their third conference on the conservation and management of the living marine resources of the central Bering Sea held in Washington on November 18-20.

Two previous conferences were held earlier in the year in Washington and Tokyo respectively.

A joint press release issued by the conference said that every delegation agreed to provide all concerned with 1992 quarterly catch and fishing effort data for the area within one month of the end of each quarter, and also agreed to develop necessary measures to immediately reduce catch and fishing effort if these increase in any given quarter of 1992.

The six countries also agreed to exchange statistical data and scientific information of living marine resources in the central Bering Sea.

The participants decided that the fourth conference will be held in the United States in April 1992.

Shanghai Hosts International Human Resource Forum*OW2511184191 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 25 Nov 91*

[Text] Shanghai, November 25 (XINHUA)—An International Symposium on '90s Human Resource Development opened here today with the attendance of more than 80 Chinese and foreign experts and scholars.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Xia Keqiang, deputy secretary-general of the Shanghai municipal government, said that China is rich in human resource while it is relatively poor in per capita natural resources.

Thus, he said, it has become a key link in China's economic and social development in the 1990s to strengthen the exploitation and utilization of human resource

The foreign participants are from the United States, Japan, Germany, Singapore and Malaysia.

Hosts Asian Water Pollution Meeting

OW2011140191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1312 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] Shanghai, November 20 (XINHUA)—The third Asian meeting of the International Association on Water Pollution Research and Control (IAWPRC) was held in Shanghai today.

The IAWPRC is a special academic group for the research and control of water pollution. China became a member of the organization in 1985 and has been very active in participating in its activities.

The theme of the meeting is "the development and the control of water pollution." Representatives of the meeting will hold talks on aspects such as technologies for pollution control, exploiting waste water and policies for the control of water pollution.

The meeting accepted 174 research papers which reflect the latest results of the control of water pollution and the development trend.

More than 300 experts from over 20 countries and regions are participating in the meeting, which was jointly held by the Chinese committee of the IAWPRC, the China State Environmental Protection Bureau and other organizations.

Paper Views International Changes, Third World

HK2511151791 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
10 Nov 91

[By staff correspondent Li Hong (2621 4767): "Change in World Pattern and Third World—Roundup of Seminar on 'Third World in 1990's'"]

[Text] What are the economic and political situation and prospects for Third World countries amid the tremendous changes in the international system? To examine this problem, the Chinese Institute of Contemporary International Relations recently called a symposium in Beijing on "The Third World in the 1990's," at which over 70 experts and scholars from over 30 research units set forth their views.

Many scholars believe that, since the start of the 1990's, the political and economic situation facing the Third World has been very grim. Changes in the international system and the resultant problems present Third World countries with a range of challenges. Though the tension between the United States and the Soviet Union has eased off, solving to different degrees some old regional conflicts, the resulting disruption in the balance of power has worsened the already unstable condition in some regions and has bred new conflicts. From last year up to now, of the 46 African countries south of the Sahara, 26 have experienced different degrees of turmoil.

The Third World's share of the world's GNP and import-export trade is shrinking. Trade conditions are worsening; the formation of regional blocs in world trade is moving ahead; and trade protectionism in developed countries is rising. According to General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade's (GATT) data, items that fall under the non-tariff barrier have risen from 850 in the 1970's to over 1,000 in the late 1980's. According to the United Nations Development Association's 1991 report, as a result of the trade protectionism practiced by developed countries, developing countries annually lost approximately \$100 billion in farm products and \$50 billion in textile products.

Third World countries are burdened with heavy debts. In late 1990, total debt amounted to \$1,336.6 billion, a year's payment of principals and interests exceeds \$130 billion. There is simply no way to stop capital flows from forming in developed countries. Due to the changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries and the impact of the Gulf War, capital supply in the international market has become tighter. Most of Western countries are now themselves plagued by recession and financial deficits; moreover they have pegged "aid" to "human rights and democracy," creating artificial difficulties for Third World countries. The new industrial technological revolution has also widened the gap between South and North economies.

The changes in the international system, however, have also brought favorable conditions and opportunities. Many experts and scholars pointed out that, as economic competition and the fight for markets intensifies among Western developed countries, the Third World markets are more likely to become targets for which Western countries compete between themselves. As economic blocs enter a new stage, there will be a new opportunity for developing countries to exploit the circumstances to develop themselves. The "Proposal of the American Cause" advocated by the United States will primarily favor the United States, but Latin American countries can also use this opportunity to increase their exports to the United States and import from it more capital and technology, thereby reducing some of their debts to the United States. The 69 non Asian-Pacific countries that signed the "Lome Convention" with the European Community will, according to the convention, continue to enjoy some preferences in aid and trade. An increase in Japan's investment in the Asia-Pacific region will also benefit the region's economic development and countries in it.

Most of the Third World countries are making adjustments in development strategy and economic policies in accordance with the current international changes to make them fit better situations in local regions or in their own countries as well as the changed international environment. This will promote economic development.

The tendency of Third World countries to shake loose of the influence of great powers and solve problems in their own regions in their own way is getting stronger, and the

pace to organize and form regional cooperation organizations is quickening. All these will help them strengthen their own competitiveness and collective power to survive and develop, expedite regional cooperation and the process moving toward one single body, and create conditions for overcoming difficulties and invigorating the economy.

Experts attending the meeting believed that, in the struggle of building a new international order, the Third World will play a more positive role and function. Our country continues to make strengthening unity and cooperation with Third World countries its own basic standing point in foreign policy. It is entirely correct to put defense of world peace and promoting common development in the key positions.

United States & Canada

'Failed' Sino-U.S. Trade Talks Extended

HK2611023491 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Nov 91 p 11

[From Michael Chugani in Washington]

[Text] Chinese trade negotiators made a desperate bid last night to avoid a further deterioration in relations with the United States by prolonging their stay in Washington after four days of tense discussions failed to strike a trade deal.

The U.S. has threatened to raise tariffs sharply on a range of Chinese goods unless Beijing agrees by midnight on November 26 (11 am tomorrow Hong Kong time) to make commitments to stop the pirating of American copyrights.

Despite marathon negotiations throughout the weekend, the two sides were unable to find enough common ground for an agreement.

Sources said the leader of the Chinese delegation, Vice-Minister of Trade, Ms Wu Yi, told the American side that she was unable to contact her superiors in Beijing for further directions.

She said senior leaders were busy attending the Communist Party's Central Committee plenum.

But to keep the talks going in a last-ditch effort to reach agreement before the deadline, Ms Yi agreed to postpone the delegation's return to Beijing.

Sources said that if the Chinese side failed to meet American conditions for full and speedy protection of copyrights by the deadline, the U.S. would publish a proposed list of Chinese goods targeted for punitive tariffs.

Full-scale retaliation affecting Chinese exports, such as toys and clothing, could deal a severe blow to Hong Kong.

Vice Premier Tian Jiyun Meets American Visitor

OW2611091191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0844 GMT 26 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun met here today with Donald Anderson, president of the United States-China Business Council.

During the meeting, they exchanged views on issues of common concern.

It was learned that Anderson is here to learn more about China's investment environment and relevant foreign trade policies, to discuss problems that have cropped up in the bilateral trade, and to explore ways to solve the problems.

Zhen Hongye, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, attended the meeting.

Anderson arrived here on November 23 at the invitation of the council.

Li Ruihuan Meets U.S. Figure From Hong Kong

OW2311095191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0846 GMT 23 NOV 91

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)—Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with John Kamm, former president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, here today.

They had a friendly and sincere discussion of Sino-American relations at the Great Hall of the People.

Li said that the Chinese leaders attach great importance to China-U.S. relations and that the normalization of such relations is in the interests of the two peoples.

After reviewing the history of bilateral relations, Li said good bilateral relations are of great significance not only to both China and the U.S., but also to world peace and stability.

The Chinese leaders are optimistic about the prospects for the relations between the two countries, he added.

Kamm and his party arrived here on November 20 for a visit at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

U.S. Company To Sign Software Contracts

HK2411020791 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
23 Nov 91 p 2

[By staff reporter Zhang Yuan: "Oracle To Boost Software Sales"]

[Text] Oracle Corporation of the United States, the world's leading developer and supplier of database management software, is soon to sign two more software contracts of over \$1 million with Chinese customers, a senior Oracle official said on Thursday.

Since July this year when it set up a solely Oracle-owned software venture—the Oracle Systems China Limited—in Beijing, the U.S. company has made three deals of above 41 million with the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, the China Petro-chemical Corporation and the Chengdu Aircraft Corporation.

This exciting progress has not only aroused envy from other foreign counterparts, who have also been keeping a sharp eye on the potentially huge Chinese market, but inspired Oracle's top management in the United States to make bolder moves in this oriental market.

Derek Williams, vice president of Oracle Corporation in charge of business development in the Asia-Pacific Region, recently came to Beijing to help his employees draft a new ambitious three-year development plan in China.

Part of the plan is to double the corporation's 1990 fiscal year China business volume during its 1991 fiscal year (from June 1991 to June 92), Williams said.

Oracle, entering the Chinese market in 1986, already saw a 100 percent rise in software sales in China in its 1990 fiscal year over the previous one, Williams said.

The Asia-Pacific region is Oracle's fastest business growth area in the world and China has one of the highest growth rates in this region, Williams noted.

Thus, "we are satisfied with the progress here and confident about our future development in China," he stressed.

To back up its development, Williams said Oracle is considering seeking Chinese partners in other areas of the country and transferring some of Oracle's products to be locally manufactured.

Part of the reason for doing so is that China has a lot of highly qualified software developing personnel apart from the huge market, Williams explained.

About a year ago, Oracle launched a co-operative project with the Beijing Automation Research Institute on co-developing manufacturing resource planning (MRP) software, which is widely used by big manufacturing firms in management abroad, he said.

The successful co-operation has allowed them to sell nine sets of the software to Chinese enterprises and they are now planning to expand sales of this software to other countries, Williams added.

Concerning possible fierce competition in the Chinese market, Williams said that "if you have competitors in the market, then you will not have to generate the market by yourself."

However, Oracle will not miss any opportunity to heighten its reputation in this country and is planning to hold a users conference in Beijing in April next year.

Jiang Zemin Meets Bell Labs President Emeritus
OW2611123291 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 26 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here this evening with Ian Ross, president emeritus of Bell Labs, AT & T, of the United States.

Since its founding in 1880, the Bell Labs have had seven of its researchers winning the Nobel Prize for Physics and have gained some 30,000 patents. Ian Ross was president of the labs for 12 successive years since 1979 and became president emeritus in July this year.

During the meeting, Jiang, after extending a welcome to Ross and his party, recalled his visit to the Bell Labs when he toured the U.S. in 1983. The two sides had a talk on the development of electronic technology.

Jiang expressed the hope that the AT & T will strengthen cooperation with the Chinese side in the field of telecommunications.

Soviet Union

Heihe City's Border Trade With USSR Increases
SK2611085191 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Sep 91 p 1

[By reporter Wang Zengxiang (3769 1073 4382): "Heihe's Border Trade With the Soviet Union Continues To Grow"]

[Text] Heihe's border trade with the Soviet Union has continued to grow since the beginning of this year. In August and the first half of September, it reached all-time record highs in barter trade, economic and technological cooperation, labor export, and tourism as compared with the previous same periods.

Heihe is an important gateway through which the province can establish ties with the localities to its south and open to the localities to its north. Promoted by barter trade, it has further quickened the pace in the border trade with the Soviet Union since the beginning of this year. By 15 September, its import and export volume exceeded 110 million Swiss francs, 2.4 times that of the corresponding period last year. In August and the first half of September alone, the volume exceeded 20 million Swiss francs, nearly three times that of the corresponding period last year, showing a stable and sustained increase in border trade. Goods delivered by 15 September and in August and the first half of September alone exceeded 180,000 tons and 35,000 tons, respectively, both all-time records. Its trade partners also increased from 150 early this year to nearly 200 and the varieties of imported and exported goods from some 600 to 700. The imports of nonferrous metals, large farm machines, petroleum, coal, chemical raw materials, and transportation equipment

and spare parts for large mines have doubled and redoubled. Spot exchange trade totaled more than \$3 million, more than 10 times that of last year. Thanks to ties with the localities south of the province, it explored new areas in entrepot trade.

New progress has also been made in economic and technological cooperation. Chinese-Soviet joint venture projects to be implemented this year increased from 11 early this year to 15. Of these projects, the Longhua Brewery and the Youyi Brickyard were built in our province with an investment of 10.386 million Swiss francs from both sides. The Soviet side will sell 5,000 tons of beer, 1,000 tons of beverages, and 2 million bricks a year. These joint ventures went into operation in August and September and their products have already been transported to the Soviet side and sold in its market. Construction and installation of equipment are being stepped up for a farm machine repair plant and a Russian food restaurant built in our side and a soybean product processing plant, a timber processing plant, and a silk flower production plant built in the Soviet side. Products, such as leather garments and shoes, produced with the materials and specifications provided by the Soviet side or produced under compensation trade, have been transported to the Soviet side. Construction contracts and cooperation in reclamation, farmland management, and treating diseases without medicines are also developing. More than 1,000 persons were sent to the Soviet Union to provide labor, showing an increase of more than 20 percent over the corresponding period last year.

Cooperation in tourism between both sides is all the more developing. By 15 September, tourist groups sent to both sides for the "one-day tour" program reached 1,452, totaling 55,050 tourists, more than two times the number of the corresponding period last year. In August and the first half of September alone, 519 groups, totaling 20,760 tourists, were exchanged. Two-day and seven-day tour programs were also developed and were welcomed by tourists on both sides.

Northeast Asia

Japanese House Speaker Yoshio Continues Visit

Meets Vice Premier Wu Xueqian

OW2311014991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0035 GMT 23 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian met with Sakurachi Yoshio, speaker of the House of Representatives of Japan and president of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade, here this morning.

They had a friendly conversation on issues of common concern. Zheng Hongye, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, was present on the occasion.

Meets NPC Chairman Wan Li

OW2311140191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1331 GMT 23 NOV 91

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)—Wan Li, chairman of China's National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, met here today with Yoshio Sakurachi, the speaker of Japan's House of Representatives, and his party.

Wan extended a warm welcome to Sakurachi, who is leading the 20th delegation from Japan's Association for the Promotion of International Trade to visit China.

Speaking of his recent inspection tour of China's coastal areas, Wan said that China's policies of reform and opening to the outside world have achieved remarkable success. He added that China's investment environment continues to improve.

Wan said that Japanese advanced technology has contributed to China's economic development.

China and Japan are mutually complementary in terms of economics and technology, and Sino-Japanese economic and technological cooperation has great potential, said Wan.

He noted that China is willing to further expand wide-ranging cooperation with Japan.

Wan said that the Chinese people are currently concentrating on economic construction, and that a peaceful international environment and domestic stability and unity are of crucial importance to the Chinese people. He stressed that China's reform and opening policies will remain unchanged.

Sakurachi, who is also president of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade, said that China has achieved substantial gains by implementing the reform and open policies, and that the policies have been proven correct.

He said he would continue to make every effort to strengthen friendly cooperative ties with China.

Sakurachi invited Wan to visit Japan. Wan thanked Sakurachi and accepted the invitation.

Wan Li To Visit Japan 'Next Year'

OW2411044691 Tokyo KYODO in English
0422 GMT 24 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 24 KYODO—Wan Li, chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, has told a Japanese leader he wants to visit Japan next year, the highest-ranked Chinese official to do so since the 1989 Tiananmen Square crackdown on pro-democracy movements.

Yoshio Sakurachi, speaker of Japan's House of Representatives, told reporters here Saturday night he and

Wan have agreed to exchange visits in 1992 to commemorate the 20th anniversary of normalization of Japan-China diplomatic relations.

Wan was quoted as saying he wants to visit Japan after the National People's Congress' session in March 1992.

Sakurauchi's current China trip is as president of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade.

The lower house speaker said his next visit will take place after next August, taking into account the Diet timetable and House of Councillors' elections.

Sino-Japanese Economic Symposium Ends in Tokyo

HK2511120591 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
14 Nov 91 p 1

[Dispatch by Yu Qing (0060 7230) and Sun Yi (1327 3015): "Fourth Sino-Japanese Economic Symposium Ends Successfully in Tokyo"]

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Nov (RENMIN RIBAO)—The Fourth Sino-Japanese Economic Symposium, jointly sponsored by RENMIN RIBAO and NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, concluded successfully in Tokyo today. At the one and a half day symposium, delegates from China and Japan all expressed their strong desire to increase economic cooperation between the two countries and also carried out intense discussions on practical issues.

At the symposium, the Japanese delegates raised the question of the relationship between China's reform and opening up policies and its opposition to peaceful evolution. The Chinese representatives maintained that this, in effect, was a question of upholding the socialist path along with reform and opening up and thus posed no contradiction. Japanese delegates also offered some positive suggestions on resolving the problems confronting China's large- and medium-sized state-run enterprises as well as the matter of debt chains. These suggestions received great attention from the Chinese representatives.

The investment climate in China is a topic of enormous concern to the Japanese. During the discussions, they aired their hopes and demands on questions regarding transparency in China's implementation of policies to attract foreign capital, burdens on enterprises, and infrastructure problems. Meanwhile, the Chinese representatives expressed their understanding over these concerns and explained the efforts being undertaken by the Chinese side.

On the question of technology transfer, the Japanese side spoke of the hope that China's economic development will shift from the expansion of quantity to the improvement of quality. The Chinese representatives expressed their appreciation of this and noted that the key to the realization of this shift is upgrading the level of science and technology. Consequently, they proposed that the Japanese side should pay more attention to the question

of technology transfers from Japan to China and the declining Japanese-Chinese trade in technology.

The scholars from the two sides expressed great interest in promoting economic cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. They maintained that any form of regional economic cooperation should be established based on the prevailing conditions and carried out gradually, adding that such cooperation should not be closed nor exclusive.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the sincere and frank exchange of views at the symposium and indicated their willingness to continue to promote Sino-Japanese economic cooperation through public opinion tools.

Tianjin Government Delegation Returns From Japan

SK2511085391 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
11 Sep 91 p 1

[Text] At the invitation of Kishaburo Ikeura, president of Japan's "Tianjin Sincere Discussion Association," the Tianjin Municipal Government delegation led by Mayor Nie Bichu attended activities marking the fifth anniversary of the founding of the association from 8 to 9 September. It successfully fulfilled its mission and returned to Tianjin on the afternoon of 10 September.

Thanks to the active proposal by Li Runzhan, former mayor, and Li Lanqing, former vice mayor of Tianjin, Japan's "Tianjin Sincere Discussion Association" was organized by more than 70 noteworthy large companies from the industrial and financial circles of Japan five years ago for the purpose of promoting economic and technological exchanges and cooperation between Tianjin and Japan. During the visit, large seminars attended by representatives from Japan's economic and financial circles were held in Tokyo and Kobe Cities. Mayor Nie Bichu spoke highly of the efforts exerted by the association to expand cooperation and exchanges between Tianjin and Japan and hoped that it would play a still greater role in promoting cooperation in still wider fields. The delegation introduced Tianjin's development plans and investment climate; reported on the production and business of the Chinese-Japanese joint ventures and cooperative enterprises in Tianjin; and conducted wide-ranging discussions with personages from various circles of Japan on the ideas, plans, and specific measures for further exchanges and cooperation. Mayor Nie said: Tianjin will march toward the work with more courage and in a quicker pace during the next 10 years. We sincerely welcome Japan's enterprises to invest and build enterprises in Tianjin in the form of joint ventures, cooperative enterprises, solely owned enterprises, compensation trade, processing of imported materials, technology transfers, leasing, and loans. The municipal government will provide favorable conditions and preferential policies in various fields. Japanese experts, scholars, entrepreneurs, and personages from various circles attending the seminars expressed satisfaction with Tianjin's efforts to continuously improve its investment climate and, in particular, showed great interest in

the Tianjin economic and technological development zone, the Tianjin harbor bonded district, and the new-tech industrial park zone. Many trading companies and enterprises said that with its good urban infrastructural facilities, exceptionally advantageous natural resources and geographical position, manpower resources of fairly high quality, and, in particular, its grand targets for the 10-year program, Tianjin is an ideal place for investment. Both the Chinese and the Japanese sides pledged to carry out their friendly exchanges and economic cooperation more closely based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit and to make contributions to the common prosperity of the two countries.

During the visit, Mayor Nie Bichu visited Kojun Sinoyama, mayor of Kobe City, and Tatsuo Miyazaki, former mayor of Kobe City and an honorary citizen of Tianjin Municipality, and met with Tianjin Ueda, vice president of the Kobe City representative assembly, and Yasuo Yoshimura, former president of the Kobe City representative assembly and an honorary citizen of Tianjin Municipality. In a warm and friendly atmosphere, both sides reviewed their friendship which has continuously developed since Tianjin and Kobe established friendly ties and exchanged views on the activities to mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of friendly ties.

The delegation also visited more than 20 Tianjin-Japanese joint ventures and cooperative enterprises, including the Canon, NEC, IBM, Otsuka, Yamaha, Sotatsu Tokuyama, Otachi, Tobiuma sewing machine, Wakase battery, and Kansai paint companies, and the Japanese Association of Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises, made initial decisions on intention of cooperation in the electronic, chemical industrial, and car manufacturing fields, and held specific talks on establishing joint ventures and cooperative enterprises with Japan's small and medium-sized enterprises. It also extensively met with people from the Mitsui Corporation, the Daiiei Trading Company, the Kogyo Bank, the Taiyo Kobe Mitsui Bank, the Tokyo Bank, and the Fuji Bank and some noted securities companies. The visit will positively promote Tianjin's developing an export-oriented economy.

Fang Fengyou, secretary general of the municipal government, greeted the delegation at the airport upon its arrival.

Jilin Economic Group Returns From Japan Visit

SK2611053191 Changchun Jilin People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 25 Nov 91

[Text] The six-member Jilin Provincial economic and technological observation group with Cui Lin, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, as its adviser and (Gao Linhe), deputy director of the provincial electronic industrial bureau, as its leader returned to Changchun on 25 September after successfully concluding its seven-day visit to the Miyagi Prefecture of Japan.

The delegation visited Japan at the invitation of the Miyagi Prefectural Government. The visit was an important part of the third provincial-prefectural exchange program. During its stay in Miyagi, the observation group visited the Miyagi Prefectural Government and representative assembly. In a friendly atmosphere, both sides fully exchanged views on strengthening economic and technological exchanges and cooperation. The observation group also visited eight machinery and electronic plants, the prefectural industrial and technological research center, the prefectural industrial development park zone, and the 21st-century telecommunications research center. It held talks with representatives from more than 80 enterprises on matters concerning joint investment, cooperation, technology transfer, receiving and sending trainees, and economic relations and trade. Both sides pledged to make active efforts to expand the economic and technological cooperation between the province and the prefecture.

When arriving in Changchun, the observation group was greeted at the airport by Xu Yuancun, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, Zhang Yueqi, provincial vice governor, and responsible persons of the relevant departments.

Japanese Company To Establish Printing Factory

OW2511085191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0820 GMT 25 NOV 91

[Text] Shenzhen, November 25 (XINHUA)—Toppan Printing Co. Ltd. of Japan will soon launch a printing factory in Baoan County of Shenzhen City, south China.

The contract for the establishment of the factory was recently signed between the transnational corporation's subsidiary Toppan Printing (Hong Kong) Ltd. and the Baoan Urban Construction Development Corporation of Shenzhen City.

With a total investment of 35 million U.S. dollars, this will be the first printing factory launched by the Japanese corporation on the Chinese mainland.

Toppan has factories in the United States, Britain, Germany, Australia, Indonesia and Singapore.

DPRK Army Delegation Visits, Discusses Ties

Meets Military Commission Leader

OW2311062191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0607 GMT 23 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)—Vice-Chairman Liu Huaqing of the Central Military Commission met here this morning with a delegation of veteran cadres from the Army of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

The two sides had a cordial conversation on the furthering of friendly relations between China and DPRK and between their armed forces.

The group, which is led by Senior General Kim Ik-hyon, director of the Department of the People's Defense of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, is scheduled to leave for home later today after a tour of Beijing, Nanjing, Wuxi, Hangzhou and Xiamen.

Meets Liu Huaqing

*OW2411002291 Beijing Central Television Program
One Network in Mandarin 1400 GMT 23 Nov 91*

[From the "Night News" program]

[Text] General Liu Huaqing, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, met a delegation of veteran cadres from the DPRK Army headed by Senior General Kim Ik-hyon, director of the Civil Defense Department of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party at the Great Hall of the People this morning. The two sides held friendly talks.

General Liu Huaqing Meets DPRK Army Minister

*OW2511123391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1217 GMT 25 Nov 91*

[Text] Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA)—General Liu Huaqing, vice-chairman of the Chinese Central Military Commission, met with and hosted a dinner in honor of Vice-Marshal O Chin-u, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and minister of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), and his party at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Liu had a cordial conversation with the Korean guests during the meeting.

General Chi Haotian and General Xu Xin, chief and deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA), were present at the meeting and dinner.

The guests arrived here today at the invitation of General Qin Jiwei, state councillor and minister of defense.

Heilongjiang Secretary Meets DPRK Workers

*SK2611022691 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 18 Sep 91 p 1*

[By reporter Yang Tianzhu (2799 1131 5511): "Sun Weiben Meets Guests From Korea's North Hamgyong Province"]

[Text] Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, met with a seven-member party worker delegation from Korea's North Hamgyong Province led by Pak Sung-sop, secretary in charge of the machinery industry of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, at the Huayuancun Guesthouse on the evening of 17 September.

Sun Weiben extended a warm welcome to the Korean comrades on behalf of the provincial party committee.

He said: The exchanges between our two provinces have been frequent, and our fields of cooperation have been expanded gradually over the past few years. This is very encouraging.

Sun Weiben added: Many Korean comrades fought the Japanese aggressors in Heilongjiang along with the Chinese comrades. For this reason, the Heilongjiang people have a most profound understanding of the words "the friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples is cemented with blood."

Sun Weiben said: Under the current changing international circumstances, it is extremely important to strengthen the unity and friendship between the two countries and the two parties of China and Korea. We are willing to make unremitting efforts for this purpose.

Ma Guoliang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, Zheng Qingfu, deputy secretary general of the provincial party committee, and Wang Yaochen, director of the provincial foreign affairs office, were present at the meeting.

The party worker delegation arrived in our province on 16 September at the invitation of the provincial party committee and will conduct a 19-day visit to Harbin, Qiqihar, and Mudanjiang.

DPRK Consulate General Marks Kim Il-song Visit

*SK2311060691 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Nov 91*

[Text] On the afternoon of 22 November, the DPRK's consulate general held a reception in the Beifang Building to mark President Kim Il-song's successful visit to the PRC. Xu Wencai, member of the provincial party standing committee and secretary general of the provincial party committee; Cui Yukun, secretary general of the provincial People's Government; and (Xu Yuchun), president of the provincial branch office of China-Korea Friendship Association, were invited to the reception.

During the reception, Consul General (Cho Chi-chun) and Secretary General Xu Wencai made speeches.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Yunnan Province Opens To Southeast Asian Nations

'Strategic Program' Described

*OW2311055291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0445 GMT 23 Nov 91*

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)—With the normalization of Sino-Viet diplomatic relations and development of Sino-Laos relations, Yunnan Province has prepared a strategic program to open contracts with southeast and south Asia, according to a senior provincial official.

Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the provincial committee of the Communist Party of China, said Yunnan has always maintained friendly relations with Myanmar [Burma]. Improvement of relations with Vietnam and Laos has offered good opportunities for the province to expand its international cooperation and trade.

Pu noted that he and other provincial officials inspected the border areas to prepare the program at the beginning of this year. The provincial authorities sketched a strategy for developing border trade and further opening to the outside world in July.

Now, the province has started to carry out the grand program.

According to the secretary, the outlines of the program include:

- the China-India highway through Myanmar. The route was named 'Stilwell Road' in honor of U.S. General Joseph Stilwell and abandoned after the Anti-Japanese War (1937-1945). The highway is expected to become an important channel to connect China with India and other parts of south Asia,
- a highway running from Yunnan through Myanmar to Thailand. The section in Myanmar will be designed and constructed by the Chinese side through compensation trade,
- a highway connecting Yunnan with Laos. Of this highway, the section in Yunnan to the border outlet is complete already and the section in Laos is now under construction and repair,
- the Sino-Vietnamese railway. The two sides have decided to put the railway into operation this coming February, and
- more outlets for border trade and labor exchanges. The province now has four state-level ports in Kunming, Wanding, Ruili and Mengla and six provincial-level ports. A new state-level port will soon open in Hekou city. The existing and new ports will build or expand customs, commodities inspection, banking and other service facilities.

Pu Chaozhu said that Yunnan, sharing a 4,000-kilometer border with Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam, concluded border trade worth 1.4 billion yuan in 1990. The trade volume is expected to reach 1.6 billion yuan this year.

But, the potential to expand is still great, for southeast and south Asia have a combined population of more than one billion.

He also noted that Yunnan had close ties with southeast and south Asian countries in ancient times. The well-known southern 'Silk Road' crossing Yunnan was once a busy route for businessmen of China and other countries.

In recent years, Pu said, Yunnan has built a cement plant for Laos and a sugar refinery and a chemical plant for

Myanmar. It currently is negotiating with Vietnam to build a fertilizer plant. The province has also sent agricultural technicians to plant sugarcane, cotton and other crops abroad.

The projects undertaken by Yunnan have been of low cost, of short construction periods and of good quality. This also indicates bright prospects for continued development.

Article Comments on Effort

HK2511105891 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO
in Chinese 7 Nov 91 p 2

["Special article" by Hsing Yu (6717 6877) and Li Feng-hsiu (2621 6646 4423): "Yunnan's Border Trade Grows at Tremendous Pace"]

[Text] Kunming, 6 Nov (TA KUNG PAO)

Silk Road in Southwest China Since Ancient times

Situated in southwest China, Yunnan Province is contiguous to Burma, Laos, and Vietnam. The boundary line reaches 4,060 km. Many residents on both sides of the boundary line are of the same nationalities and speak the same language. They have similar customs and habits and have frequent contacts and close relations with one another. There have been trade and exchanges between them since ancient times. Our forefathers regarded Yunnan as the silk road to the outside world, and we can find their footprints on this road. All this demonstrates the exceptional advantages Yunnan enjoys in developing foreign trade. It has special natural conditions and occupies an extremely important strategic position.

During an interview, Zhu Chenghua, assistant to director of the border economic and trade management office of the Yunnan Provincial People's Government, briefed the reporters on the development of border trade in this province.

He said: Due to reasons known to all, Yunnan's border trade was unable to develop or was even shrinking before 1980. It has been gradually developed since adopting the policy of reform and opening up. In 1980, the Yunnan Provincial Government issues an official document on restoring border trade between China and Burma. According to the document, the county governments along the border should appoint a state-owned commercial company to conduct bilateral trade, but only commodities in the third category could be exchanged. In 1984, the principles for border trade were further clarified by the Regulations on Management of Trade in Border Cities and Towns issued by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and approved by the State Council. These principles include: "Independently seeking commodity resources and markets, carrying out independent trade talks, and assuming sole responsibilities for profits and losses." Since then, Yunnan's border trade has been further promoted as more decision-making power has been given to the local government.

Border Trade Supported by Policies

Statistics show that, from 1980 to 1985, the total volume of Yunnan's border trade was 170 million yuan, increasing by an average of 40 million yuan a year, or 520 percent higher than the total border trade volume from 1949 to 1980, during which border trade was mainly conducted between China and Burma.

Since 1985, border trade has entered a new development period. In 1985, the Yunnan Provincial Government decided to further relax border trade and expanded the scale of border trade to 27 counties and cities. Foreign businessmen were allowed to enter these counties and cities to hold trade talks.

In the past, a state-owned company in a certain county monopolized border trade, but today many state-owned and collective companies can participate in such trade. Except for a few commodities restricted by the state, they can handle all other commodities. Import and export taxes for a number of commodities—such as grain, vegetables, fruit, and forest products—have been reduced. Bilateral trade has been extended from Sino-Burmese borders to Sino-Burmese and Sino-Laos borders. It was reported that border trade volume reached 3.6 billion yuan in the period between 1985 and 1990, of which the volume of Sino-Laos trade was 60 million yuan. In that period, the trade volume of 1989 was 17 percent higher than that of 1988.

Development of Border Trade

Yunnan's border trade has achieved a big advance this year. From January to August, the total trade volume increased by 18 percent over the same period of last year. At the same time, economic and technological cooperation between the governments of Yunnan and Burma also developed rapidly. The contracts signed by both sides in 1989 involved a total of \$610,000 of goods, and the amount was increased rapidly to \$5,400,000 in 1990. There have also been more governmental contacts between both sides. Provincial Governor He Zhiqiang has led government economic and trade delegations to visit Burma and Thailand many times. Burmese and Laotian Government officials have also paid frequent visits to Yunnan. Both sides have discussed trade and other issues of common interests during the visits and many positive achievements have been made.

What is worth mentioning is that the gradual relaxation and normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations has provided Yunnan with a good opportunity for vigorously developing border trade. The Yunnan Provincial Government is also aware of the importance of developing border trade. It considers the development of border trade to be an important development strategy. By opening to these three neighboring countries, Yunnan's economy will be able to enter the Southeast Asian market as well as the large international economic cycle.

For this reason, the provincial authorities have invested a large amount of money in improving the province's

communication conditions. For example, it will reopen the Yunnan-Vietnam railway in the near future, build highways to link with the neighboring countries, and open several international airlines, including the one between Kunming and Rangoon. Moreover, it has established border trade management offices at various levels to strengthen guidance and management of border trade and encourage enterprises to establish companies and firms and develop the processing industry in the border areas, so that the port cities along the boundary line can be transformed into new open cities.

The development of border trade is becoming more and more important in Yunnan's economic development. Zhu Chenghua predicted that, in the next few years, there will surely be a significant breakthrough in Yunnan's border trade, and the pace of opening up will surely be accelerated.

Wan Li, Vanuatuan Lawmaker Discuss Relations

OW2411152291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1451 GMT 24 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)—China hopes to strengthen its relations with the South-Pacific nations, Chairman Wan Li of the National People's Congress Standing Committee said today.

This will benefit peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region and the world in general, Wan told visiting Speaker Vincent Boulekone of Vanuatu's Representative Assembly, during their meeting here this evening.

All nations, big or small, rich or poor, strong or weak, are equal members of the international community, Wan said. China is ready to develop relations with all nations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, he added.

It remains a basic point of China's foreign policy to strengthen unity and cooperation with Third-World countries, he said.

As China and Vanuatu are both developing countries, he said; they need to strengthen cooperation for common development.

Wan expressed the belief that Boulekone's visit will help promote friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries.

Boulekone voiced similar wishes. He expressed appreciation for China's attaching importance to ties with the South-Pacific nations in its efforts to open to the outside world.

Also, he thanked China for helping his country build the new Parliament building. The Representative Assembly will continue to work for the growth of friendly relations between Vanuatu and China, he said.

After the meeting, wan hosted a dinner for Boulekone and his party.

Zou Jiahua at Sino-Thai Joint Venture Ceremony*OW2611095191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0905 GMT 26 Nov 91*

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA)—The China North Industries Group signed a contract here today with the Chia Tai Co. Ltd in Thailand on the establishment of a motorcycle joint venture.

Chinese Vice-Premier Zou Jiahua attended the signing ceremony.

The venture, which will be in Luoyang, a major industrial city in the central China province of Henan, will manufacture some 200,000 motorcycles annually upon completion at the end of 1993. Some 50 percent of them will be sold on the international market.

Experts believe establishment of the plant, with a total investment of nearly 70 million U.S. dollars from both sides, will help improve the products structure in China's motorcycle market.

Zhang Lichang Meets With Malaysian Delegation*SK2511071691 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
17 Sep 91 p 1*

[Text] Zhang Lichang, executive deputy mayor, met with a delegation led by Liu Junjieat from Wanlong Iron and Steel Company, Limited of Malaysia at the Sheraton Hotel yesterday. During the meeting, Zhang Lichang welcomed the delegation on behalf of the municipal government. He also explained to the guests the municipal's situation in reform and opening up, the investment environment, and some competitive products. He expressed his hope that the two countries' trade relations would be further developed.

The Malaysian guests expressed their willingness to conduct trade cooperation with Tianjin. Both sides also discussed issues related to cooperation. The Malaysian guests arrived in Tianjin yesterday and will leave Tianjin today.

Responsible persons from the municipal Foreign Trade Bureau and other departments concerned attended the meeting.

Singapore Engineers To Build Offshore Platform*OW2511122191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1212 GMT 25 Nov 91*

[Text] Singapore, November 25 (XINHUA)—Sembawang Engineering Pte Ltd (SEPL) of Sembawang Group, supported by the Singapore Government will build an offshore platform for China's Nanhai West Oil Corporation through a 20 million U.S. dollars contract.

A press release of SEPL issued here today said the project is the first direct deal of SEPL with a Chinese corporation.

The contract was signed in China recently under which SEPL will work with Hai Feng Marine Pte Ltd, a

Singapore-based company on the logistical support during the offshore hook-up phase.

Construction work is expected to begin in February 1992. After 12 months of onshore fabrication at SEPL's yard at Sembawang, the integrated topside (deck of the platform) will be loaded out and transported.

The platform will be towed to the Weizhou Oil Field development in Beibu Gulf near Hainan Island, south China.

Column Praises Vietnamese-Singapore Relations*HK2411060791 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO
in Chinese 23 Nov 91 p 2*

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu (2457 0689 3768): "Vietnam Plans To Invite Lee Kuan-Yew To Be Adviser"]

[Text]

Lee Kuan-yew Says Invitation Has Been Accepted in Principle

On 21 November, the Thai English-language paper THE NATION reported: "When Vietnamese Premier Vo Van Kiet officially visited Singapore in late October, he personally invited former Singapore Premier Lee Kuan-yew to become Vietnam's economic adviser, and he has accepted the invitation in principle.

This report gives us much food for thought regarding whether it will come true, especially when Lee Kuan-yew only said that he had "accepted the invitation in principle," which does not mean he will definitely take the post.

Everybody knows that Lee Kuan-yew was an ASEAN champion in opposing Vietnamese expansion and its military invasion of Cambodia. With the change in the situation, the original leadership echelon in Hanoi is no longer in existence, and Vo Van Kiet, who is all for the policy of reform and opening up, has taken office. All along, he has admired Lee Kuan-yew for his accomplishments while in office, in turning Singapore into the sole economically developed country in the Southeast Asia region. Vo Van Kiet took advantage of the normalization of diplomatic relations between Vietnam and Singapore to extend a verbal invitation, which centers on two points:

First, Lee Kuan-yew is really "capable" of doing a good job concerning the economy. The fact that Vietnam has invited him to be its government's economic adviser testifies to Vietnam's eagerness to conduct political and economic reform with diversification in inviting talent.

And second, this action shows that Vietnam has experienced a "historic reconciliation" with ASEAN countries, as even the statesman most hostile toward Vietnam has now been invited to that country. Vietnam will make a new impression on Southeast Asian countries.

Hanoi Draws Lessons From Past Experiences in Opening to the World

According to the report, the proposal surprised Lee Kuan-yew, but he promised to accept the invitation in principle when "Vietnam provided him with various materials regarding its economic reconstruction."

Vietnam has drawn a lesson from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and is determined to take the road of economic construction and opening to the world in the wake of the Soviet Union's terminating aid to Vietnam. She has had bitter experiences, too, in the 12-year aggressive war in Cambodia, and was reduced to one of the world's most poverty-stricken countries, making a living by relying on Soviet aid.

A militaristic and arms expansionist policy does not pay. Just look former U.S. President Ronald Reagan's eight years in office. The frantic arms race with the Soviet Union ended with internal debt of \$3,000 billion and external debt ranking highest in the world. Facing the \$350-billion financial deficit in fiscal year 1991, President Bush is quite embarrassed by the economic crisis.

Things are even worse in the Soviet Union. It does not even know how to handle some 10,000 nuclear warheads, in addition to some 10,000 long- and medium-range guided missiles. Even if they are scrapped, the measure will involve enormous funds and high technology. The handling of the atomic reactor on each Soviet submarine alone costs 5 billion rubles. The Soviet Union is going to have a hard time this winter; will it have surplus money to remove all the nuclear warheads?

Qian Xuesen's Incisive Statement

Precisely because of excessive input in military expenditure and the defense industry, when Eastern Europe disintegrated, its trade with the Soviet Union dropped sharply. Trade must be conducted in hard currency; consequently, it is quite beyond the Soviet Union's capability to import sufficient consumer goods. The enormous military expenditure figures accumulated over 40 years have in the end become a great burden to the Soviet Union itself.

The drastic change in the world situation finally testifies to the reality that nuclear powers—even nuclear superpowers—truly cannot sustain their international status and the consolidation of their political power, whereas the economy and people's livelihood are the basis for stability and the building of the country. Today, China is going all out to improve people's living standards and its economy with great popularity, which is precisely the way to stabilize a nation.

At a conference on science and technology two years ago, Qian Xuesen delivered a speech with a very incisive statement. He said: "At present, China cannot afford to act slowly in the present global economic competition, but should only be indomitable, going all out in the spirit

of standing on one's feet again having tumbled down. Otherwise, she will miss the opportunity and cannot find a place in the world."

Let all countries plunge into the competition in economic cooperation and improving people's living standards! If a country sets store by its people, its government will be solid as gold. China, with its stability today, and Vietnam, which is going all out to develop its economy, are both taking the right path.

New Envoy to New Zealand Meets Opposition Leader

OW261115391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1103 GMT 26 Nov 91

[Text] Wellington, November 26 (XINHUA)—New Zealand opposition leader Mike Moore today said his Labor Party treasures the relations with China and hoped for further progress in developing the good relations.

Moore made the remarks at a meeting with new Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand Li Jinhua today.

It was the first official call by the ambassador to the opposition since she presented her credence to Governor-General Catherine Tizard early this month.

Moore told Li that New Zealand would like to have China's support for New Zealand's bid for a seat in the United Nations Security Council. China's vote in favor of the bid will be very important, he said.

Moore said he welcomed China's "skillful" involvement in the APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) by correctly handling the relations between China's Mainland, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

While briefing Li on Hong Kong Governor David Wilson's recent visit to New Zealand, Moore said the governor's visit was very "positive."

Present at the meeting was Fran Wilde, former associate minister of foreign affairs.

Ambassador Li held a grand reception at the Chinese Embassy here tonight to mark her first meeting with the Chinese community here. Present were more than 200 people from all walks of life as well as representatives of Chinese students studying in New Zealand.

Southeast Asia Supports PRC as Olympic Host

OW2511183691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1557 GMT 25 Nov 91

[Text] Manila, November 25 (XINHUA)—Sports officials of Southeast Asian countries expressed their support for China to host the 2000 Olympic Games, visiting Chinese sports officials told XINHUA on Monday.

He Zhenliang, president of the Chinese Olympic Committee, and Zhang Baifa, vice-mayor of Beijing, were invited here for the 16th Southeast Asian Games (SEA

Games) and attended the second friendship gathering of Asian members of the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

During the gathering, the IOC members said they will exert further efforts to promote sports activities in Asia and to strengthen unity among Asian countries.

The Asian members also expressed their keen attention to China's application for hosting the 2000 Olympic Games, and offered their ideas with regard to China's application.

The success of the 11th Asian Games in Beijing has fully demonstrated that China is fully capable of successfully hosting the Olympic Games in 2000, sports officials attending the 16th SEA Games said and they fully support China in its Olympic bidding.

While paying tribute to China's success in hosting the 11th Asian Games, Jose Sering, president of the Philippine Olympic Committee, hoped that China would succeed in the bidding.

He also hoped that the Philippines increase sports exchanges with China.

Jimmy Tan, president of the Filipino-Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation, lauded China's economic prosperity and success in sports, and offered to extend active efforts for China's application.

Zhang Baifa called on Manila Mayor Gemiliano Lopez, Jr. and Philippine Trade and Industry Secretary Peter Garrucho Jr., chairman of the SEA Games Organizing Committee, on separate occasions here on Monday. The Philippine officials expressed their support to China for hosting the 2000 Olympic Games.

Among those present on the occasions was Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Huang Guifang.

Near East & South Asia

Bangladesh President Receives Military Delegation

OW2511181691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1717 GMT 25 Nov 91

[Text] Dhaka, November 25 (XINHUA)—President of Bangladesh Abdur Rahman Biswas expressed here today the hope that the friendship and cooperation between China and Bangladesh will be further strengthened.

He was talking to the visiting Chinese military goodwill delegation led by Lt. General He Qizong, deputy chief of the Genreal Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, at the Presidential House.

He said that both the governments of China and Bangladesh are now trying to promote the living standard of their people.

General He Qizong said that the traditional and smooth bonds of relationship and close neighborliness between China and Bangladesh will continue for the benefit of the two peoples.

He said that China wishes to improve its relations with all of the countries in the world, especially its neighboring countries.

The Chinese military delegation left here for home today after a three-day official visit to Bangladesh.

During its visit, the delegation called on the prime minister and the chiefs of the three armed forces of Bangladesh.

Cultural Exchange Agreement Signed With Pakistan

OW2311135991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1204 GMT 23 Nov 91

[Text] Islamabad, November 23 (XINHUA)—Pakistan and China today signed an implementation program of the cultural exchanges between the two countries.

Under the agreement, the two governments would further expand their cultural cooperation in the calendar years of 1992 and 1993 in the fields of culture, arts, sports, education, broadcasting, T.V., film, information and youth affairs.

The agreement was signed by a visiting Chinese vice minister of culture and the minister for industries and cultural affairs of Pakistan on behalf of their respective government.

Zhang Boxing Meets Indian Party Delegation

HK2211133791 Xian Shaanxi People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 0030 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Zhang Boxing, provincial party committee secretary, met with Gadgil, former general secretary of the Indian National Congress (I), and his party in Xian Hyatt Hotel yesterday evening.

At their meeting, Zhang Boxing first welcomed the Indian guests on their visit to our province on behalf of the Shaanxi provincial party committee. Then he briefed them on the conditions of our province.

Zhang Boxing said: India is a county with an ancient civilization. China and India have traditional ties of friendship. The Dayan Pagoda is the symbol of such friendship. He said: I believe the delegation's visit will further strengthen the cooperative relations between the two countries and two parties.

Gadgil said: We are very delighted to have the pleasure to visit the ancient city of Xian. Our two countries both represent ancient culture and share a traditional friendship. We hope the friendship and cooperation between the two countries can be strengthened.

After the meeting, Secretary Zhang Boxing gave a dinner in honor of the Indian guests.

Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the Central International Liaison Department, who was accompanying the Indian guests along with (Zhang Jingwen), secretary general of the Shaanxi provincial party committee, and (Han Guojing), deputy director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office, was present at the dinner to help entertain the guests of honor.

Gadgil and his party arrived in Xian at midday yesterday. Yesterday afternoon, the Indian guests visited the Dayan Pagoda.

India Increases Silk Imports To Stabilize Prices

OW2611023191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0120 GMT 26 Nov 91

[Text] New Delhi, November 26 (XINHUA)—India will import 200 tons of silk from China to stabilize the soaring raw silk price in the country, Minister of State for Textiles Ashok Gehlot said.

Gehlot expressed concern over the spread of the pebrine disease among the silkworms in south India and said the resultant loss in production had jacked up the silk prices.

He appealed for a concerted effort both by central silk board and state government departments to check the spread of the disease. The center was providing adequate funds to tackle the menace, THE TIMES OF INDIA quoted him as saying Monday.

Gehlot also expressed satisfaction at the export of Indian silk during the current year, which amounted to 2,950 million rupees (115.7 million U.S. dollars) by the end of September.

This was 39 percent more than the exports during the corresponding period last year, he added. However, he urged the exporters to ensure quality in exports and explore new markets.

Kuwait Hoping for Increased Oil Cooperation

OW2511212191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1959 GMT 25 Nov 91

[By Ding Wen]

[Text] Kuwait, November 25 (XINHUA)—Kuwaiti Oil Minister Hamud 'Abdallah al-Ruqba today expressed hope for strengthening the Emirate's cooperation with China in oil industry.

In an interview with XINHUA before his departure for Vienna to attend the semi-annual meeting of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), al-Ruqba said that there is a "wide scope for oil cooperation between Kuwait and China."

The amir of Kuwait recently visited China and had "fruitful talks" with Chinese leaders on the economic and trade issues, he said, adding that Kuwaiti oil, economic and trade delegations will go to China soon.

The Kuwaiti minister praised the efforts by the Chinese fire-fighting team in capping Kuwaiti oil wells set ablaze by Iraqi occupation forces upon their withdrawal from Kuwait in late February.

"The Chinese team was good and highly efficient, and it accomplished its mission with success," he said.

Al-Ruqba said that Kuwait's daily oil production quota at present stood at 1.5 million barrels. "Should OPEC raise its overall production ceiling, Kuwait should have the biggest share because it had long been deprived of its oil exports," he said.

Moroccan Crown Prince Views Results of Visit

HK2511082691 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
19 Nov 91 p 4

[By XINHUA reporter Cai Zhongzhi (5591 1813 2764): "Moroccan Crown Prince Talks About His Impressions of His China Visit"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 16 Nov (XINHUA)—His Highness Sidi Mohamed, crown prince of Morocco, talked to reporters in a friendly manner about his impressions of his visit to China upon his departure from Guangzhou at the conclusion of his visit.

The crown prince said that upon his departure from the PRC, he would like to express with pleasure his thanks and gratitude to the PRC Government and honorable Chinese leaders. During his stay in this friendly country with a long history, he had received warm treatment, welcome and concern everywhere he went.

He said he had had the honor of relaying the regards of King Hassan II to President Yang Shangkun, and in the name of his majesty had invited him to make a formal visit to Morocco. President Yang Shangkun's visit would, beyond a doubt, make contributions to cementing the personal relations between the two leaders as well as deepening the friendship between the two friendly countries and peoples.

The crown prince stated that the fruitful talks he had earlier conducted in Beijing, especially his talks with President Yang Shangkun, Premier Li Peng, and Chief of the General Staff Chi Haotian, had yielded positive results. These meetings would instill new vitality in the Moroccan-Chinese cooperation in all fields, which had already had some results, and cement the friendly ties and friendship between the two peoples and two countries.

Prince Sidi Mohamed said that what was satisfactory was that China and Morocco took similar or almost identical positions regarding many issues. The continual negotiations, dialogue and mutual visits at the highest level would insure perfection and success in the future cooperation between the two countries.

The crown prince concluded by saying that during his visit to China, which had a long history, he had seen her admirable tremendous accomplishments, and at the

same time had also seen the vitality, earnestness, and abilities of the Chinese people, which he admired.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Li Ruihuan Meets Burundian Women's Delegation

OW2411001691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0929 GMT 23 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, 23 November (XINHUA)—Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, met this morning at the Great Hall of the People with a Burundian women's delegation headed by (Samoa Goright), member of the Coordination Bureau of the Burundian Unity for National Progress, member of the party's Central Committee, and general secretary of the Burundian Women's Union.

Li Ruihuan said: Women can play an important role in construction in developing nations. Women hold up half the sky. The status that a society assigns to women and how women play their role in that society are usually indications of how a society is developing.

Li Ruihuan said: In the current international situation, increasing exchanges, enhancing mutual understanding, and expanding cooperation between developing countries are of special importance. Exchanges between women's organizations are an important part of exchanges between developing countries. He hoped cooperation between Chinese and Burundian women's organizations would be further strengthened.

(Goright) praised the elevation of Chinese women's status and their role in national construction and said Burundian women's organizations are willing to strengthen cooperation with Chinese women's federations.

Ni Zhifu Meets Mauritius Labor Delegation

OW1911132591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1244 GMT 19 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA)—Ni Zhifu, president of All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU) and vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Labour Congress of Mauritius, headed by First Vice-President of the Congress Hamid Malleck Amodé [name as received].

Earlier today ACFTU Vice-President Wang Houde held talks with the delegation.

The guests arrived here Monday on a visit at the invitation of the ACFTU.

NPC Delegation Leaves for Namibia, Kenya

OW2211234591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1250 GMT 22 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, 22 November (XINHUA)—At the invitations of the parliaments of Namibia and Kenya, a National People's Congress [NPC] delegation headed by Sun Qimeng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, left Beijing by plane this morning for goodwill visits to Namibia and Kenya.

West Europe

Zou Jiahua Meets British Trade Delegation

OW2311095391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0850 GMT 23 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Zou Jiahua met here this afternoon with a delegation from the British China-Britain trade group, which is led by its president Sir Alistair Frame.

Zou voiced delight at the continuous expansion of Sino-British relations in the economic, trade, scientific and technological sectors, saying such cooperation will have an even better prospect in the future.

Sir Alistair Frame said there is enormous interest in Britain in furthering the economic and trade ties, and particularly cooperation in science and technology, with China.

As guests of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, the group is here for a five-day visit, which will take them further to Shanghai and Guangzhou.

Sino-Italian Telecommunications Venture Launched

HK2411021791 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
23 Nov 91 p 2

[By staff reporter Liu Hong: "Sino-Italian Co-Op in Telecom Project"]

[Text] A major Italian firm and its Chinese partner yesterday inaugurated their joint venture to compete in China's fast expanding telecommunication market.

The Chongqing Itel Communication Equipment Ltd, jointly owned by the Italtel and the Chongqing Communication Equipment factory, has already clinched its first production order to supply the 140 Mbit/s [MegaBIT's per second] fibre-optic transmission system for a 1,200-kilometre telecommunication project to link Fuzhou of Fujian Province with Guangzhou of Guangdong Province.

Initial production of the joint venture will concentrate on fibre-optic transmission systems with transmitting rates running from 34 Mbit/s to 140 Mbit/s, according to Italtel's Beijing assistant chief representative.

Under an 11-year co-operation term, Chongqing Itel Communication Equipment Ltd has also planned to

make fibre-optic transmission terminals and export 20 percent of all its products, she said.

The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications on Thursday unfolded a blueprint to spend 2 billion yuan (\$373 million) during the Eighth Five-year Plan period (1991-95) building five trunk fibre-optic telecommunication cables to connect Beijing with other major cities in the east of the country.

The joint venture will allow Itatel to establish "long term co-operation links and share responsibility with the Chinese partner," said Itatel's chairman, Michele Giannotta at the inauguration.

He said he hoped the co-operation would rapidly expand to other sectors and that Itatel would play a larger role in implementing China's plans to upgrade the telecommunication facilities.

Itatel's move reflects a growing interest among Italian businesses in seeking co-operation with China.

Both official and non-governmental missions from Italy are scouring Beijing this week, exploring business openings.

The Italian foreign trade minister, head of the official mission, started talks on Monday with his Chinese counterpart, Li Lanqing, the Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, on how to increase Sino-Italian trade ties.

A commercial mission of 10 medium-sized Italian concerns arrived in Beijing last weekend and is engaged in a series of discussions with Chinese trade officials and factory managers to seek co-operation in agriculture, machine building, food processing, light industry and environmental protection.

The president of the Italian Institute of Foreign Trade, Marcello Inghilesi, has also come to exchange views with the chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade on how to strengthen bilateral trade.

Further on Communications Project

OW2411025091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0602 GMT 23 Nov 91

[Text] Chongqing, 23 November (XINHUA)—The Chongqing-Itatel Communications Equipment Company was formally established recently. This joint venture, which will produce fiber-optics communications equipment at the advanced international level of the 1980's, will play an important role in stepping up China's fiber-optics communications construction.

This company has been jointly established by the Chongqing Communications Equipment Factory under the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and the Itatel Company of Italy. Its principal product will be tertiary, fourth, and fifth-group fiber-optics communications equipment [san, si, wu ci qun guang xian tong xin she bei 0005 0934 0063 2945 5028 0342 4960 6639 0207 6080 0271]. The company is equipped with an assembly

line for manufacturing the equipment and will use advanced techniques such as surface assembling and computer-aided design, manufacturing, and management. It also has a reliable quality check system and can produce 600 bundles of communications optical fibers and supporting equipment per year.

The company has started to provide the entire transmission system for China's domestic long-distance fiber-optics communications project. The Fuzhou-Guangzhou fiber-optics communications project, China's first top-class fiber-optics communications trunk line, which is over 1,000 km long, will also use this company's equipment.

Tianjin Delegation Returns from Turkey, Portugal

SK2611015391 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO
in Chinese 28 Sep 91 p 4

[By Zhang Hongnian (1728 3163 1628): "Tianjin Government Delegation Returns Home From Visits to Turkey and Portugal"]

[Text] The Tianjin municipal government delegation led by Vice Mayor Li Huifen concluded its friendly visits to Turkey and Portugal and returned to Tianjin via Beijing on the morning of 25 September. During the visit to Turkey, Vice Mayor Li Huifen signed an agreement with Cakmur, mayor of Izmir, on establishment of friendly ties between the two cities; and visited plants, hospitals, and restaurants that are prepared to conduct technological cooperation and exchanges with Tianjin. During the visits to Turkey and Portugal, Li Huifen met extensively with people from industrial and commercial circles and reached many agreements on conducting in-depth explorations concerning economic and trade cooperation. The industrial and commercial circles of the two countries showed great interest in cooperating with Tianjin.

East Europe

'Roundup' Views Yugoslav Mediation Efforts

HK2611023991 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
12 Nov 91 p 6

["Roundup" by staff reporter Yang Zheng (0917 2973): "Hague Peace Conference on Yugoslav Issue Reaches Impasse"]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Nov (RENMIN RIBAO)—To seek a peaceful settlement of the Yugoslav conflict, the EEC initiated the Hague peace conference on the Yugoslav issue, presided over by former NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington. Between 7 September and 5 November, eight plenary sessions were held, helping the relevant sides in Yugoslavia to reach four cease-fire accords; nevertheless, the Yugoslav crisis was not eased, but deepened and intensified.

In the wake of the ferment and discussions of previous plenary sessions, Lord Carrington proposed a draft accord on a comprehensive solution to the Yugoslav

crisis at the sixth plenary session of the Hague peace conference, held on 18 October. Its key points were as follows: All Yugoslav republics might become independent sovereign republics if they wished; and they might form "free combinations;" set up tariff alliances; and conduct harmonious and feasible cooperation in economy, foreign affairs, security, and judicial matters, while recognizing each other's independence within the realm of the existing boundaries. In addition, all republics must ensure human rights and the rights of minority nationalities and nationality groups, and the minority nationalities and nationality groups accounting for the majority of the populations in regions should enjoy autonomy. Regarding this draft accord, the presidents of five republics and other delegations, with the exception of Serbia, expressed their acceptance in principle.

The Republic of Serbia rejected the draft accord, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic saying that it would interrupt the continuity of Yugoslavia's Constitution; furthermore, that it would in actual fact abolish the state of Yugoslavia, which already had a 70-year history; and that such a decision could only be made by the Yugoslavs through a referendum. He believed that the focus of the current armed conflict was the status of Serbs inside Croatia; and that only by ensuring the right to subsistence of every individual Serb and the Serbian nationality would it be possible to resolve the Yugoslav crisis fairly. In addition, he proposed the implementation of a greater degree of unification in Yugoslavia's future economic structure. Milosevic suggested that the Hague peace conference continue its work, revise the principles of the aforesaid draft accord and correct its weaknesses and contradictions.

Following this, the conference's work group worked on the third revision of the draft accord. On 5 November, the (fourth) draft accord submitted to the eighth plenary session for its discussion contained some substantial contents. For example, in its preamble, it pointed out that aside from founding independent sovereign republics and free combinations of sovereign republics, other republics willing to stay in Yugoslavia might also found a common state on an equal footing; and regarding the rules and regulations on economic relations, clauses on founding a unified internal market, a monetary system, and even issuing a common currency to implement macroscopic tuning and control were added.

At that plenary session, Serbian President Milosevic proposed a revised draft on behalf of the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro, emphasizing that not only all republics but also all nationalities of Yugoslavia had the right to determine whether they should stay inside Yugoslavia as a common state, which should be regarded as the continuance of the existing Yugoslavia and the subject of international law. The bill said essentially that all citizens of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities, as well as of other nationalities, might stay in the future Yugoslavia so long as they were willing, and had the right to separate themselves from their original republics; while the new Yugoslavia would inherit all internal and external political and economic rights and interests of the existing Yugoslavia. Prior to the

eighth plenary session; the Serbian Assembly; the Socialist Party in office; and four members of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly from Montenegro, Serbia, Vojvodina and Kosovo called meetings one after another and decided to support this revised draft, while emphasizing that under the present Croatian sovereignty, the Serbs' security and subsistence could not be ensured, and that territorial separation must be implemented in the areas inhabited by Serbs inside Croatia, or they must come under the protection of a UN peace-keeping force; then a referendum should be held under UN supervision to decide their destinies. The two Serbian autonomous regions in Croatia, the six such regions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Serbs in Macedonia have all stated their wish to live in a common state with the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro. Their delegates, together with the leading members of the aforesaid two republics and the leaders of the People's Army, called a "conference to negotiate the safeguarding of Yugoslavia," and decided to start unified action in maintaining a common state.

The revised draft of Serbia and Montenegro met with unanimous opposition from the other four republics, who pointed out that it would result in all Serbian autonomous regions separating from their mother republics. Furthermore, it would lead to the founding of new Serbian autonomous regions and sabotage the internal boundaries between various republics, thus bringing about new bloodshed. In addition, they believed that all republics should share in inheriting all rights, interests and obligations of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The acute four to two confrontation led to the eighth plenary session of the Hague peace conference announcing its adjournment sine die only an hour or so after its opening.

On 8 November, the 12 EEC foreign ministers held an emergency meeting in Rome. They believed that the relevant parties in the Yugoslav conflict had failed to accept the settlement plan the Hague conference had proposed before the deadline set by the EEC Council of Ministers, while continuously jeopardizing the cease-fire accords. Consequently, all attempts at a peaceful settlement of the Yugoslav crisis had failed. That being the case, the EEC decided to implement the following economic sanctions against the whole of Yugoslavia: Suspending the implementation of the EEC accord with Yugoslavia on economic cooperation, abolishing the preferential treatment and other economic aid in the form of trade between Yugoslavia and the EEC, and implementing an oil embargo against Yugoslavia through the United Nations. The EEC decision aroused universal resentment among leaders of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and all the republics. They pointed out that such sanctions without distinguishing right from wrong "is not the correct way to settle the Yugoslav crisis," but "only shows that Europe is being inept." How long will the Yugoslav crisis and the armed conflict continue? Where will it end? Regarding these questions, observers here are at a loss.

'Roundup' Analyzes Albania's Economic Situation

OW2411131191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1232 GMT 24 Nov 91

[**"Roundup: Albania Bugged Down in Economic Quagmire"**—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 23 (XINHUA)—Albania's economy is experiencing the most difficult period characterized by industrial production slump, poor agricultural performance and mounting inflation.

Severe shortage of capital and raw materials, plus spreading anarchism, rendered half of the industrial sector paralyzed and the other half inefficient.

Almost all industrial sectors suffered marked production drop in the first 10 months this year. The industrial production of this period was 45-50 percent lower, or about 6.3 billion lek (250 million U.S. dollars), less than that of the same period last year.

The situation in such key sectors of the national economy as the chemical industry, mining, processing industry, oil, building materials, light industry, food and freight transport is now particularly serious.

Agriculture fares no better. Despite the favorable weather this year, the production has been heavily affected by the political instability.

It is estimated that agricultural yields this year will be 40-50 percent less than those of last year when the harvest was very poor.

The volume of the farm and animal husbandry products turned in to the state during the first half of this year decreased 35-60 percent compared with the same period of last year.

Grain yields of this period totaling about 0.5 million tons can meet only half of the country's demand.

In addition, the grains are now in the hands of the peasants confused by the policy of privatization. They have also seized animals and crops of agricultural producers' cooperatives, bringing about a devastating damage to the collective economy.

As a result, the country is facing a food shortage with egg, cheese and butter having disappeared in the market long time ago. Long queues in front of bakeries are common

scenes in the capital and other cities. A recent government statement said that Albania is now entirely relying on foreign aid in food supplies.

The poor financial situation and runaway inflation are also hard nuts confronting Albania this year.

As the financial deficit in the first eight months this year had reached 1.2 billion lek (48 million U.S. dollars), the figure for the whole year is expected to stand at 3.3 billion lek (132 million U.S. dollars). If the 3.2 billion lek (128 million U.S. dollars) deficit recorded by the end of last year is taken into account, the aggregated deficit by the end of this year will amount to 47 percent of the year's budget revenue.

Meanwhile, foreign debt has increased from 350 million U.S. dollars last year to 400 to 500 million U.S. dollars this year while the exports have fallen greatly. Interest payment alone will eat up half of the 94 million-U.S. dollar export earnings in the first eight months this year, which accounted for only 35 percent of the target.

Exports in October were valued at only 800 U.S. dollars compared with the 270 million U.S. dollars needed to foot the bill of food and raw materials import from the end of October to the end of this year.

Moreover, money put into circulation in the first five months this year was equal to the total amount of the last four years, stimulating inflation to soar at a galloping speed. The situation is expected to worsen further after the government decided to free the prices of foodstuffs except 12 basic food items this month.

The government has resorted to privatization as a cure to the ailing economy. But the effort has met many obstacles. So far, only 45 percent of the national land privatization plan, passed last July and scheduled to complete by September, has been fulfilled. Consequently, wheat has been planted on only 25 percent of the cultivated land. The government has predicted that only 40 percent of the agricultural production capacity can be restored by next spring.

Privatization in commerce, the service trade, handicraft industry and transportation is progressing at a pace slower than planned and factories and mines will not be privatized until next year.

Privatization has given rise to unemployment. Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ylli Bufi has admitted that the real unemployment rate is far higher than the 12 percent as officially announced.

Political & Social**Dai Qing Resigns, Applies for Passport***OW2611103991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1001 GMT
26 Nov 91*

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 26 KYODO—Dissident Chinese journalist Dai Qing submitted her resignation Tuesday to the GUANGMING DAILY [GUANGMING RIBAO] newspaper and applied for a passport to visit the United States.

The 50-year-old Dai is China's best known woman journalist and became more heralded after Chinese authorities allegedly kidnapped her to prevent her from meeting U.S. Secretary of State James Baker during his visit to Beijing two weeks ago.

Chinese officials have denied Dai's allegations, saying instead she left to visit Tangshan Province [as received] on her own.

Dai's application for a passport to leave China is the first case under an agreement by Baker and Chinese officials to allow dissidents not subject to criminal legal actions to leave the country freely.

She reportedly has received an invitation to study at Harvard University as a special research student and the newspaper has recommended her resignation.

Dai was detained after the June 1989 Tiananmen Square crackdown on pro-democracy protesters by the Chinese Army that resulted in a considerable loss of life and a major setback for political reformists. She was released after 10 months.

Detained Activists 'May Soon' Be Released*HK2611021891 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 26 Nov 91 p 11*

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] Beijing may soon drop charges against or release several dissidents on a list of 21 who have been detained or charged but not put on trial, according to diplomatic sources.

This category of political prisoners is among the list of 817 dissidents Washington presented Beijing in May.

Their fate was also discussed during the visit of American Secretary of State Mr James Baker.

Heading the list are two aides to former party General Secretary Mr Zhao Ziyang, Bao Tong and Wu Jiaxiang, who were arrested soon after the 1989 Beijing crackdown.

This category also comprises dissidents who were released but whose charges have not been dropped.

These include former WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD reporter Zhang Weiguo and Wu Xiaoyong, a former broadcaster and son of Vice-Premier Mr Wu Xueqian.

The sources said while the Chinese did not make an explicit commitment to the Baker party on releasing the dissidents or dropping their charges, there was a "good chance" Beijing would make this concession in the near future.

They added a likely date for the release of some dissidents on the list of 21 would be January.

The U.S. legislature will adjourn this week and reconvene in January, when leading congressmen will discuss the issue of China's most-favoured-nation trading status, specifically whether human rights conditions should be attached to the dispensation for the year 1992 to 1993.

Moreover, the Chinese Government has considered it auspicious and beneficial to national reconciliation to release political prisoners just before Lunar New Year.

Chinese sources say it is easier for Beijing to drop charges against Zhang and Wu Xiaoyong—or to release other less well-known figures on the list—than to let Bao or Wu Jiaxiang go free.

A former head of the Zhao Ziyang Office, Bao was also director of the now-defunct Office for the Reform of the Political Structure within the party Central Committee.

A former member of the Central Committee Research Office, Wu Jiaxiang is most famous for his theory of "new authoritarianism," which essentially means China should follow the Taiwan and South Korean model of development.

"The party leadership has decided to shelve the question of Zhao Ziyang at least until the 14th party congress in late 1992," a China analyst said. "Releasing Bao now may send the wrong signals because it may arouse expectations for Zhao's rehabilitation."

Moreover, there have been new attacks on political reform measures associated with Zhao, Bao and Wu Jiaxiang. For example, an article in the party's theoretical journal SEEKING TRUTH [QIUSHI] last month criticised the theory of new authoritarianism as an attempt to dilute the party's socialist nature.

Last week, Beijing made it known that it would drop charges against labour-union leader Han Dongfang, also on the list of 21, and let him go abroad.

Zhang Weiguo Remarks Cited*HK2611024091 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 26 Nov 91 p 11*

[From John Kohut in Beijing]

[Text] Shanghai police have suggested to dissident Zhang Weiguo that he apply to leave the country, but the former reporter says he has no interest in doing so until the authorities lift all charges against him.

The former lawyer and Beijing-based correspondent for the independent WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD newspaper, closed down in the midst of the 1989 anti-government protests, said policy had offered to get him a passport and help with the process of applying to go abroad.

Their only condition was that he came up with the funds for airfare and other expenses himself, rather than rely on the Government.

Mr Zhang, imprisoned twice since June 1989, is now in a state of limbo called "waiting for trial on bail".

He said he was not interested in applying to go abroad until his case was resolved. Mr Zhang feels the police have violated the law by keeping him under surveillance and is adamant about clearing himself in the eyes of the law.

Moreover, he has not been in contact with any foreign institutions to arrange for travel abroad.

"I don't trust the (police) offer," Mr Zhang, now confined to Shanghai, said in a telephone conversation. "I want them to resolve this situation of waiting for trial on bail first."

"They want to get rid of me, not solve the problem," he said.

"It's very strange that I can't go out of Shanghai but I should be allowed to go abroad," he said.

He believes police fear he may stir up trouble if left to travel freely across China, but would pose little threat if he were abroad.

"They have thought it out, they think that if I go abroad, it will just mean more internal strife among the dissidents," Mr Zhang said.

Sources Say Eighth CPC Plenum To Close 28 Nov
HK2611040291 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
26 Nov 91 p 2

["Special dispatch" from Beijing by MING PAO reporter: "Most People in Beijing Take No Interest in Convention of Eighth Plenary Session of 13th CPC Central Committee"]

[Text] The Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee was inaugurated in Beijing's Jingxi Hotel yesterday. Apart from more than 200 participants, including members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, members and alternate members of the CPC Central Committee, the main leaders of various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, military regions, and various departments and committees of the State Council also attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates. It was learned that in order to implement the spirit of the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and work out plans for next year's economic work, a series of meetings will be held in Beijing after the conclusion of the plenary session, including a national planning work conference.

As in the past, the plenary session is not made known to the public before it is concluded. Most people in Beijing do not know anything about it and take no interest in it. But yesterday, the Jingxi Hotel was heavily guarded. Witnesses said that there were obviously many more armed police on the section of Changan Boulevard between Tiananmen and the Jingxi Hotel. Toward evening, some foreign reporters tried to enter the hotel, but they were stopped by the security guards at the entrance.

The official Chinese media did not give a timely report on the convention of the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, which attracted great attention outside. But in news report, a certain atmosphere was created for its convention. For example, in its main news program yesterday evening, the Central Television Station gave a long report on the news that Chen Muhua, vice chairman of the National People's Congress [NPC], led a 25-person inspection group to inspect the Three Gorges project, hinting that the construction of the project will soon be started. In Beijing, all major newspapers ran the remarks made by General Secretary Jiang Zemin when inspecting the flood-afflicted areas in Anhui from 18 to 23 November on their front pages.

Quoting Jiang Zemin's remarks, the newspapers emphasized that agriculture is the foundation for economic development, social stability, and national independence and that the peasant and the rural problems are always the fundamental questions of the Chinese revolution and construction and fundamental questions in consolidating the state power and building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics.

On the eve of the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, and many other top CPC leaders went to Anhui, Shanghai, and Guangdong to make inspections. Wherever they went, they all stressed the importance of deepening rural reforms and tried to "set the peasants' minds at ease." This fully shows that the CPC is adhering to its basic tactic of "securing its own position" in the face of the changing international situation.

Reliable sources revealed that the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee will close the day after tomorrow (28 November). Then an official communique will be issued. Apart from adopting a resolution on deepening rural reforms, there will also be some important appointments and dismissals. There will be a separate document on the construction of the Three Gorges project, which will be submitted to the NPC session next April for approval.

Agriculture Resolution Previewed

HK2611030191 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Nov 91 p 10

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] The twice-delayed eighth plenum of the Central Committee, which opened in Beijing yesterday, will

discuss ways to ensure that the next generation of party leaders remains in the hands of "trustworthy Marxists".

Aside from inducting a few cadres into the ruling Politburo, the Central Committee will ratify institutions and procedures related to preparations for high-level personnel changes at the 14th party congress next year.

Chinese officials and the media have claimed that the agenda of the eighth plenum will almost exclusively be concerned with agriculture.

However, sources said a "plenum resolution" on agriculture, a 40-point recommendation for rural development, had already been drafted and that it should be ratified without any problems.

The gist of the resolution is that the contract household responsibility system, which encourages individual initiative, will remain.

But, at the same time, county and village governments will expand "socialised," or collective programmes such as irrigation projects.

The state also pledges extra investment and other favourable policies for farmers living in hilly and remote regions.

"There is already a consensus on the agriculture question, which should take at most one day to resolve," a source said.

"The bulk of the plenum, which will last three to four days, will be on questions of personnel and succession," he said.

Analysts say the expected induction of Vice-Premiers Mr Zou Jiahua and Mr Zhu Rongji into the Politburo is a mere formality because they have been sitting in on Politburo meetings and taking part in decision-making since early this year.

But the promotion to the high council of Chief Political Commissar General Yang Baibing, who has also been attending Politburo meetings regularly, may be controversial as it already has two military representatives: Defence Minister General Qin Jiwei and President Mr Yang Shangkun, who is also vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission.

Analysts say the most crucial decision of the plenum will be the endorsement of a committee to oversee personnel matters at the 14th congress.

The committee will recommend candidates for the new Central Committee and additions to the Politburo and Politburo Standing Committee.

Participants 'Divided' on Reshuffle

*HK2611013991 Hong Kong THE STANDARD
in English 26 Nov 91 p 1*

[By Cheung Po-ling]

[Text] Participants to the Eighth Plenum of the 13th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, which formally opened yesterday, are divided over a proposed reshuffle in the Politburo, according to sources in Beijing.

The 175 full and 108 alternate members of the Central Committee attending the meeting are expected to deliberate on a range of economic, agricultural and political issues, including the elevation of senior cadres to the Politburo.

Sources said that although participants endorsed the promotion of Vice Premiers Zou Jiahua and Zhu Rongji, many differed on the elevation of other possible candidates, such as Secretary-General of the Central Military Commission, Yang Baibing and Vice President of the People's Bank, Chen Yuan.

If Mr Yang is inducted to the high-powered body, his brother, Yang Shangkun, State President and a Politburo member, is likely to step down to balance the distribution of power.

However, the most contentious proposal is the inclusion of Mr Chen, sources said. Mr Chen, son of patriarch leader Chen Yun, is currently deputy leader of the party's Financial and Economic Group.

Sources said the recommendation of the junior Chen has met strong opposition by party members who felt Mr Chen has been named as candidate because some elderly leaders favoured promoting a number of younger generation cadres, many of whom were the offspring of the leaders themselves.

Analysts said the mixed opinions over the personnel changes could further delay the reshuffle of the Politburo, which has three vacancies left unfilled since June 1989.

Meanwhile, Chinese sources said that anti-government slogans appeared in Tiananmen Square on Sunday night.

Guangdong, Beijing 'Power Struggle' Continues

*HK2611020991 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 26 Nov 91 p 10*

[By Daniel Kwan]

[Text] Beijing and Guangdong officials are locked in a struggle over the appointment of a successor to Mr Zhu Senlin, the former party chief of Guangzhou who became acting Governor of the province last May.

Senior Guangdong officials, including Mr Zhu and his predecessor, former Governor Mr Ye Xuanping, have been lobbying for a native son to fill the important position.

Sources in Guangdong say, however, that since the June 4 crackdown in 1989, the power of local-born politicians, the so-called "Guangdong faction" has been declining steadily.

At least three of the six members of the provincial party committee are cadres sent from the central authorities.

They include Mr Fu Rui, son of party elder Mr Pang Zhen, and Ms Zhang Guoying, former vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation.

Mr Fu is in charge of all organisation matters in Guangdong and Ms Zhang oversees united front and women's affairs.

Apart from Mr Zhu, the only powerful figure in the provincial leadership who is known to have a strong local background was the newly promoted executive Vice-Governor Mr Lu Ruihua.

Mr Lu, formerly mayor of Fushan and a protege of former vice-governor Mr Yu Fei, belonged to the powerful "Fushan clique" in Guangdong.

The Guangdong Faction originally proposed that the vacant position of Guangzhou party chief be filled by deputy party secretary Mr Zhang Hanqing. This has, however, been turned down by Beijing.

Beijing argued that Mr Zhang, whose five-year term expired last year, would have to step down.

Another Guangzhou deputy secretary, Mr Wu Mengzhao, was also tipped to step down at the forth-coming party conference.

Sources said instead of looking for a successor in Guangdong, Beijing has indicated clearly they were looking for choices outside the province.

Fearing that Beijing might impose its will on Guangdong, local cadres have even suggested that an unlikely candidate, Guangzhou mayor Mr Li Ziliu, double as party secretary of his city.

Sources said the final outcome was still a matter of debate but they hinted that former governor Me Yem, who still commands immense prestige, might have to intervene at the end.

In addition, Beijing and Guangdong are also at loggerheads over how to solve the current economic crisis.

Sources said instead of relying on administrative fiat, Guangdong cadres argued it would be more effective if market forces were allowed a greater play.

They claimed that by introducing more market elements, the economy would cure itself.

Although not entirely against the idea, Beijing believed that without proper supervision, market mechanism alone might lead to chaos.

Instead, they have put forward the idea that the whole country should be divided into seven economic regions and members of each region would share their resources and markets with each other.

Article Emphasizes Rural Ideological Education

HK2611002491 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
8 Nov 91 p 5

[Article by Cao Dali (2580 1129 0500), director of Dongming County CPC Committee Propaganda Department, Shandong Province: "Unswervingly Taking the Road of Socialism—Notes on Investigation of Socialist Ideological Education Conducted by Wangguantun Village, Dongming County"]

[Text] Through launching socialist ideological education activities with substantial content and in various flexible ways, our county's Wangguantun village has succeeded in mobilizing the broad masses of peasants and bringing about great changes to the face of the village. The masses of peasants in the village have evidently heightened their socialist understanding and become more conscientious when they submit to the state contractual fixed quotas for grain purchases and handle the purchase funds. In addition, peasants have shown enthusiasm, which was rarely seen in recent years, in running social welfare undertakings. They have vigorously engaged in building irrigation ditches, digging motor-pumped wells, opening up new roads, erecting bridges, leveling streets, and building large farmland water conservancy works. Public security and the general mood of society has taken an evident turn for the better and many unhealthy practices, such as gambling, feudal and superstitious beliefs, and handling weddings and funerals in a lavish way, have been checked. Cadres at village and production team levels have greatly heightened their awareness of clean administration and have set up an open supervisory system for political and financial affairs. They have also subjected themselves to the supervision of the masses by establishing a supervisory body for village representatives. In addition, party-member cadres have taken the lead in checking unhealthy trends and have refrained from eating and drinking extravagantly and entertaining people with public funds. Party members and cadres exemplary deeds have changed the masses' judgment on village cadres and, as a result, the unifying force and fighting capability of village party branches and village party committees have been greatly reinforced.

The reason why rural socialist ideological education can achieve such clear results in such a short period of time is that the education tallies with the present development demands of China, as well as the aspirations of the broad masses of peasants in rural areas. I have obtained the following enlightenment from an on-the-spot investigation into experimental socialist ideological education conducted in Wangguantun village:

1. Carrying out socialist ideological education in a thorough way is an urgent need in our efforts to intensify ideological and political work and occupy the rural front with socialist ideology.

How to guide the masses of peasants through ideological and political education is an issue of fundamental importance in the socialist modernization drive. For various

reasons, ideological and political work was ignored and weakened during the previous few years. In rural areas, people failed to educate peasants in an extensive and systematic way and certain localities even used physical punishment instead of education, thus bringing about bad consequences. Judging from the present situation in our county, weakened socialist understanding among some peasants mainly demonstrates a "failure to see three things": 1) after the contracted household responsibility system with remuneration linked to output was introduced, by which each attends to his own fields, some peasants failed to see the concrete embodiments of socialist public ownership; 2) some peasants failed to see the advantages of socialism, deeming that collectives retained more money but provided little service; and 3) some rural grass-roots party organizations were lax in discipline and failed to see how they could give play to the exemplary vanguard role of party organizations and party members. All these have also given rise to vestiges of feudal ideology, while the decadent ideas of capitalism also took advantage of this weak point. As a result, the people's morale was sapped and their fighting will weakened. Although this is an uncommon phenomenon, we should be on guard against it. If we fail to strengthen our efforts to imbue the peasants with socialist ideas but give up the rural front, we cannot by any means make a success of the socialist modernization drive. If we can do a good job in educating the masses through various education activities, we can not only open up new ways to strengthen rural ideological and political work, but can also attract and organize the broad masses of peasants to rally around our party with the aim of accelerating the socialist modernization drive.

2. Carrying out socialist ideological education in a thorough way is an urgent need of deepening rural reform and comprehensively rejuvenating the rural economy.

In the final analysis, we should rely on the masses to realize our goal of deepening rural reform and rejuvenating the rural economy. Over the past decade or so, our county has scored tremendous achievements in rural reform, its economy has undergone great development, and evident improvement has been shown in the living conditions of peasants. During the past decade, the county's total industrial and agricultural output value quadrupled, grain output rose by 170 percent, financial revenues registered an increase of more than 900 percent, and peasants' per capita net income grew by more than 300 percent. The masses of peasants have no doubts about all of these achievements and changes, yet they still hold different opinions on such questions as "toward what direction reform should advance" and "whether or not the party's policies will change." Many peasants have expressed "uncertainty on four questions:" 1) Whether or not the contracted household responsibility system with remuneration linked to output is a socialist practice; 2) whether or not common prosperity can be brought about if some people get rich before others; 3) whether or not reform and opening up

has given rise to poor public order and unhealthy practices in society; and 4) whether or not they will go back to the old road when all are grouped together by which the development of the collective economy is stressed once again. With all these doubts, the masses feel insecure, and therefore fail to display high enthusiasm.

In recent years, our county failed to take big strides in rural reform and its socialized service system was not perfect and strong enough to provide peasants with the kind of services they needed. All this had something to do with the lack of knowledge and enthusiasm toward reform and the development of a collectively run economy on the part of rural grass-roots cadres, party members, and the masses of peasants. Without solving these ideological problems first, it is very difficult to deepen rural reform and rural economic development will inevitably be hindered. Therefore, it has become an urgent task, through conducting socialist ideological education, to help peasants remove their doubts and misgivings; stabilize their minds; and translate the party's line, principles, and policies into the conscious actions of vast numbers of peasants.

3. Carrying out socialist ideological education in a thorough way is an urgent need in our efforts to accelerate the building of socialist spiritual civilization and ensure social stability.

Though they seek improvement in their material lives, the masses of peasants need an enriched spiritual life even more. Precisely because of this, we have always laid emphasis on the building of spiritual civilization in rural areas. It should be noticed, however, that unhealthy practices, including feudal and superstitious beliefs, factional strife, gambling and theft, and handling weddings and funerals in a lavish way, have spread unchecked in some localities. The hideous phenomenon of abducting and selling women has also reemerged in some localities. These problems have seriously corrupted social values and sabotaged the social stability of rural areas. All these have sounded an alarm that we should pay simultaneous attention to the two civilizations at all times and can by no means slacken our efforts in building socialist spiritual civilization. Conducting socialist ideological education in rural areas serves as a good opportunity for us to strengthen the ideological and moral building of peasants and thoroughly carry out education among them in democratic legal systems. Success in carrying out socialist ideological education can bring about a favorable turn to the morals, public security, and general social practices of rural areas and can create factors leading to stability in these areas.

4. Carrying out socialist ideological education in a thorough way is an urgent need in our efforts to strengthen the party's leadership over rural work and to maintain close ties between the party and the masses of the people.

The operations of grass-roots party organizations in rural areas is of decisive significance to the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies, and also to our

persistent efforts to take the socialist road. On the whole, our county has never slackened its efforts in the building of grass-roots party organizations. In particular, through the rectification campaign of grass-roots party organizations conducted this spring and a recently launched activity in which party branches can be promoted to a higher grade after fulfilling certain goals, the overall fighting capability of rural grass-roots party organizations across the county has been further reinforced and the quality of rural party-member cadres further enhanced. It should be noted, however, that some grass-roots party organizations are still lax in discipline and their fighting will has been sapped. Among grass-roots party-member cadres, some have a blunted sense of ideals and the mass viewpoint. Some party members fail to take part in regular activities of party organizations and refuse to carry out work assigned by the party. Such problems, though not common, have weakened the fighting will of grass-roots party organizations and aroused dissatisfaction among the masses of peasants. In certain localities, relations between the party and the masses and between cadres and the masses even remain quite tense. If we fail to find the correct solutions to these problems, a number of grass-roots party organizations and party-member cadres will cut themselves off from and lose their appeal to the masses, not to mention occupying and consolidating the socialist front in rural areas. Therefore, carrying out socialist ideological education in rural areas is virtually a process of strengthening the building of grass-roots party organizations. Success in this field is advantageous to our efforts to further intensify the party's leadership over rural work, maintain close party-masses and cadre-masses relations, and further open up a new situation in rural work.

Reform To Give Intellectuals More Job 'Freedom'

HK2511002991 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
25 Nov 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Xiao Li]

[Text] The central government, in response to an increasing need for a more flexible personnel policy for intellectuals, is stepping up a reform designed to give better-educated people more freedom in choosing their jobs.

According to a ranking Personnel Ministry official, an experimental programme will first be implemented in the five special economic zones and about 30 high and new technology development zones.

With the implementation of the programme, more talented people and trained specialists are expected to move into State and local key construction projects, State-owned large and medium-sized firms, township industry, foreign-invested enterprises and agriculture.

Next year, relevant departments will map out measures allowing a freer flow of talents and establishing a service network to facilitate the process, according to Zhao Bao, deputy director of the Department of Personnel Flow and Distribution under the Ministry of Personnel.

He said that the ministry would draft three regulations in 1992 on labour arbitration, unemployment insurance and the job contract system. This follows the two sets of rules on resignation and dismissal of employees which are already being drafted.

The ministry will also train the 4,500 or so people who will be working at the 1,900 talent exchange service centres throughout China, according to Zhao.

But the process will be tough and slow, hampered by the existing system of census registration, employer-provided housing and welfare, and the lack of unemployment security.

Last year, about 1 million cadres changed their jobs, accounting for 3.2 percent of the total State-employed workforce. Of these, 90 percent were conducted in line with government plans, and only 10 percent were "free flow" personnel.

According to a report, since 1983 when the State Council issued a circular to encourage a flow of talent, a mere 2 percent of China's trained professionals had left their work units, but as many as 40 percent would leave if they could.

Zhao said that the unbalanced distribution of well-educated people in China made a flow of talent necessary. Statistics show that, of China's post-graduates, 72 percent work in institutions attached to the State Council and the Party Central Committee.

He said the flow of talent was very profitable, with a survey showing that in the past two years such a policy had made a 10 billion yuan (\$1.85 billion) profit for the country.

Since 1988, 158,000 trained professionals have changed jobs from offices to State and local key construction projects, 50,000 came to State-run enterprises, 50,000 to rural industry, 10,000 to foreign-invested firms, and 100,000 to agriculture.

Course Teaches Utilization of Copyright Law

OW2511224691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1100 GMT 25 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, 25 November (XINHUA)—A training course on radio, television, video, and disks copyrights, which is cosponsored by the World Intellectual Property Organization [WIPO] and the Chinese State Copyright Administration and the Ministry of Radio, Film and Television, opened in Beijing today.

Some 180 people from the radio and television, copyright management, and legal departments throughout the country are taking the course. According to a briefing, the purpose of the course is to facilitate more effective implementation of the Copyright Law in China's radio and television and video and disk circles.

During the week-long course, participants will attend various special lectures given by 10 experts from the

WIPO, the International Association of Movie Producers, the United States, Argentina, Japan, and China.

Along with the progress in reform and opening, China has gradually set up and enforced a system of protecting intellectual property rights, including copyright. Since 1982, China has successively formulated and promulgated the Trademark Law, the Patent Law, the Copyright Law, and the Regulations for Protecting Computer Software. As a result, the legislation on intellectual property rights has been basically completed. Speaking at the inaugural ceremony for the course today, Liu Gao, deputy director of the State Copyright Administration, and Wang Feng, vice minister of the Ministry of Radio, Film and Television, expressed the hope that exchanges with the international copyright circles will help improve the system of protecting intellectual property rights in China.

Military

PLA Generals Reported Working at Project

HK2011123091 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
13 Nov 91 p 4

["News Feature" by Yu Baoyue (0060 0202 2588) and Lu Gaopai (0712 7559 2226): "100 Generals at Construction Site"]

[Text] On the early morning of 12 November, over 100 generals and over 10,000 soldiers of the Armed Forces stationed in Beijing came to the site for harnessing the Liangshui He in the suburbs of Beijing to move soil with shovels and clear away sludge. Chi Haotian, Zhao Nanqi, Zhou Wenyuan, Li Jinai, and Sergeant Wang Xiaoli [3769 1420 0448] and Private Huang Hua [7806 5478] from a unit of Beijing Military Region procured a cart for transporting soil. Standing in the ooze, they loaded sludge onto the cart together with some soldiers.

At another location, several generals, Zhang Zhen, Zhou Keyu, and Li Lun, were busy pushing the soil-loaded carts with the soldiers. After loading one cart, Lieutenant General Zhou Keyu helped the soldiers push the cart over a distance. As the cart was speeding up a slope, he wittily remarked: "Fighting capacity comes from unity, after all."

General Zhang Zhen, stroking his gray hair, looked at the machines at the operation site and all sorts of feelings welled up in him. He said: "What a change our country has gone through, over just a few years! We should really treasure the golden opportunity."

Wang Chengbin, Beijing Military Region commander, and Political Commissar Zhang Gong had been here twice in a row to perform labor. They had cordial conversations with the soldiers while shoveling the soil.

A few moments later, the generals had transported tens of cartloads of soil to the other side of the slope. The person in charge of the site command asked the old generals to have a

rest. General Chi Haotian hastened to say: "No hurry, no hurry. Let us push two more cartloads."

Liu Jingsong Visits Jilin CPPCC Committee

SK2111012191 Changchun JILIN RIBAO
in Chinese 10 Sep 91 p 1

[Text] Liu Jingsong, commander of the Shenyang Military Region, visited the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] on the morning of 6 September, accompanied by Zhou Zaikang, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and commander of the provincial military district, and Shi Zhaoping, political commissar of the provincial military district, to see veteran comrades and to talk with responsible comrades at or above the department and commission levels. Liu Yunzhao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and Gao Wen, Luo Yuejia, and Jin Minghan, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, attended the forum.

Comrade Gao Wen gave a brief account of the province's CPPCC work. He said: Over recent years, CPPCC committees at various levels in the province have conscientiously implemented the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee, carried out and discussed major matters, and done tangible things by closely centering on the central task of economic construction, thus bringing about an unprecedented excellent situation in the CPPCC work. This is inseparable from the attention of party committees at all levels, government support, and the positive endeavor of comrades engaging in CPPCC work. We are confident of consolidating and developing this excellent situation and achieving new results in invigorating Jilin under the leadership of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee.

Commander Liu Jingsong first expressed his respects and greetings to all levels of CPPCC members making outstanding contributions to socialist revolution and construction. He said: As one of the major magic weapons of our party, the united front has created everlasting merit not only during the wartime of the Chinese revolution but also during the great cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Meanwhile, as a major organizational form of the united front, the CPPCC has played a decisive role in performing the basic function of "political consultation and democratic supervision," in persisting in and perfecting multi-party cooperation under the leadership of the CPC, and in participating in and discussing political affairs. During the new historical period, the united front remains a major magic weapon and we should cherish and consolidate this hard-own magic weapon; should safeguard political, economic, and social stability under the leadership of the CPC; should safeguard and promote the long-term stability and order as well as prosperity; and should constantly consolidate and develop the patriotic united front.

In conclusion, he encouraged CPPCC organizations at all levels in the province to take advantage of their "talent bank" and "intelligence tank" to conduct CPPCC work even more effectively in order to make new contributions to building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

At the conclusion of the forum, Comrade Liu Yunzhao said: Commander Liu Jingsong attached extremely high importance to the CPPCC and the united front work, has been extremely concerned with veteran comrades and democratic party friends, and has set ardent expectations for comrades doing CPPCC work. He said: The entire party, Army, and the people are conscientiously studying the important "1 July" speech of General Secretary Jiang Zemin. Our party, government, Army, and figures in all circles should join hands to build the great wall of steel in the great cause of building the four modernizations, reunifying the motherland, and invigorating China in order to live up to the sacred mission entrusted on us by our times.

Military Training for University Students Praised
OW2011081391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0711 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Feature: "Military Training Adds Fresh Blood to University"]

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA)—At about six o'clock in the morning, more than 2,000 students in colorful sportswear pour out of the gates of the Beijing University to exercise themselves by running on the sidewalk around the campus.

According to a leader of the university, most of them are students of grades '89 and '90 who have received one year of military training. They have brought back with them the soldiers' life style.

A doorkeeper of the No. 83 Teaching Building admired the students of grade '90 for coming earlier to the building to study and leaving later than other students.

He said, "It is difficult to persuade them to go back to their dormitories to take rest at half past ten when I have to close the door."

Professor Li Yining of the Economy Institute also has a good impression of these students.

"They are active and in high spirit," he said. "That assured me of the positive effect of military training."

"Military life has injected fresh blood to the Beijing University," said Shen Jiying, who is in charge of the students' work at the university. "Practice proves that the training is useful."

With windows clean, quilts, books and other daily-use articles neatly placed, the dormitory of Building No. 28, where the male students of grade '90 live, is somewhat in the style of a military camp.

Six students of the Philosophy Department living in Room 219 have voluntarily put up a joint pledge of "eight prohibits" in their room. They include the prohibition of smoking, alcohol-drinking, quarreling, fighting and gambling.

"The students in this building are very polite to me," said the director of the building, a retired veteran who takes charge of the general affairs. "And they have good living habits."

According to statistics, one-fourth of the students of grade '90 have applied to join the Chinese Communist Party.

"Through the military training," said Qi Lifeng, a student of grade '90 from the Mathematics Department, "I have come to see that a man should have the spirit of devotion to society and enduring hardship as well as collectivism."

A male student from the Sociology Department who has received military training said, "I am accustomed to the regularized life after the military training, which has made me strong."

Many students share his view.

Symposium on Mao Zedong's Military Thinking Ends
HK2011115891 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
11 Nov 91 p 4

[By Jing Xianfeng (2529 7145 1496): "Symposium on Mao Zedong Military Thinking Ends in Xian"]

[Text] Xian, 10 Nov (RENMIN RIBAO)—"Mao Zedong's military thinking was, is, and will be the guideline for the development of China's Armed Forces. Upholding the party's absolute leadership over the Army is the core of Mao Zedong's military thinking, the soul of our Army building ideology, and the foundation of our Army." This is a common understanding among the participants in the Symposium on Mao Zedong's Military Thinking, which closed here today.

This Symposium on Mao Zedong's Military Thinking, focusing on the topic "The CPC's Leadership and the Building of the People's Army," received a total of more than 200 theses from units inside and outside the Army. Of these theses, 87 were selected to be discussed at the symposium. The symposium participants discussed in depth the historical significance and role of the party's absolute leadership over the Army, the way to uphold the party's leadership over the Armed Forces of China in the new historical period, and other major issues. They also resolutely criticized against such fallacies of bourgeois liberalization as the idea of "an Army independent of the party's control," the "depoliticization of the Army," and so on.

Shenyang Company Helps Others in Study of Mao*OW2111043991 Beijing Central People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2230 GMT 20 Nov 91**[From the "News and Press Review" program]*

[Text] Under the new situation, officers and men of the No. 9 Company of a certain unit under the Shenyang Military Region have persisted in studying the works of Chairman Mao and other revolutionaries of the older generation, and have achieved gratifying success in educating themselves and building up their company by means of Mao Zedong Thought. During the 1960's, the company was honored by the Ministry of Defense as a model company in the study of Chairman Mao's works.

The company was one of the several exemplary Red Army companies that Chairman Mao personally founded in Jing-gangshan. Ever since the nation adopted the reform and opening policy, officers and men of the company have maintained their tradition of study and the practice of exchanging and comparing study experiences.

To help young officers and men uphold correct thinking, the company party branch has made it a practice to guide them in the study of important articles by Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping, and other revolutionaries of the older generation, as well as important speeches by Comrade Jiang Zemin. The company party branch also discussed with them the views in these articles and speeches using simple examples found in real life, and encouraged them to write about their study experiences. Not only has this helped the officers and men understand how to be qualified soldiers, it has also enhanced the company's military ability. During the last 11 years, the company has twice won the collective merit award, first class; collective merit, second class, three times; and collective merit, third class, seven times. The company has also been honored by the group army as a pacesetter in military training and in overall performance every year.

The company's experiences have attracted the attention of the public. Last May, when 20 students of the Jilin Institute of Technology wanted a correct answer to their question—why did the Chinese people choose the socialist course—they held a series of discussions with the company's leading theoretical workers, and the discussion promptly eliminated their misconceptions. So far this year, over 3,500 college students, workers, peasants, and office workers have visited the company to study its experiences. Now 28 officers and men of the company have been hired by a dozen universities and colleges, including Jilin University and Changchun University, as teaching assistants in extracurricular ethics instruction.

Army Artillery Corps Strengthens Party Building*HK2011143591 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
12 Nov 91 p 3*

[Report by Chen Dechun (7115 1795 2504) and Zhang Jiajun (1728 0502 6511): "Grass-Roots Party Organizations in People's Liberation Army 2d Artillery Corps Play Their Role As Fighting Bastions"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Nov (RENMIN RIBAO)—In an effort to modernize the Army, the People's Liberation Army [PLA] 2d Artillery Corps has emphasized developing ideology, style, and organization in grass-roots party branches. In consequence, grass-roots party organizations have displayed an enterprising spirit and gained a momentum of steady development, party branches have given a fuller play to their role as fighting bastions, and party members have made remarkable progress, giving full play to their exemplary roles. According to information released at the 2d Artillery Corps meeting to exchange experiences in building grass-roots party branches which opened today, in the past three years, a total of 178 advanced party branches and 120 outstanding party members and staff party members were individually commended by the CPC Central Committee Organization Department, the PLA General Political Department, and the 2d Artillery Corps. At present, about 95 percent of 2d Artillery Corps party branches are good or fairly good.

The 2d Artillery Corps is a hi-tech PLA service comprising units equipped with modern weapons and equipment and sporadically deployed throughout the country. Many companies in the corps have been stationed for years deep in mountains, on plateaus, and in deserts. In the past few years, 2d Artillery Corps party committees at all levels have sent more than 1,000 working groups to the grass roots. Through comprehensive investigations, case-by-case guidance, specific assistance, and stage-by-stage training, they have helped grass-roots party branches sum up experiences, spot their weaknesses, work out measures for improvement, and increase their ability to solve their own problems. As a result, they have vigorously promoted the development of grass-roots party organizations.

While strengthening grass-roots party organizations, the 2d Artillery Corps CPC Committee began its efforts through ideological education and kept enhancing party members' party spirit. Through party classes, training courses, and quizzes, the party committee conscientiously launched an educational drive among all party members about the necessity to uphold the party's absolute leadership over the Army; uphold the four cardinal principles; strengthen faith in socialism; defend the banner of socialism; and to wholeheartedly serve the people. Nearly 1,000 cadres at and above regimental level gave lectures for party members at the grass-roots level and answered questions raised by the audience. Through education and study, the vast numbers of party members have managed to more firmly uphold their political stand and have a greater trust in the party, deeper love for the party, and firmer political faith in the party.

While establishing or improving grass-roots party organizations and vigorously consolidating grass-roots party branches' regular activities, the 2d Artillery Corps party committees at all levels have offered comprehensive training to the secretaries and members of grass-roots party branches through training courses, lecture tours,

visits to outstanding units, and part-time courses organized by party schools, with a view to increasing the self-improvement ability of grass-roots party branches. In the past three years, the 2d Artillery Corps overfulfilled its annual military training quota every year, with a 100 percent successful launch rate. Although the corps' defense facility construction workload has increased by 103 percent each year, their construction pace, quality, and returns have all hit record highs each year; 72.6 percent of corps companies have fulfilled the set standards and over 91 percent of the weapons and equipment have been maintained in good condition.

Economic & Agricultural

Leaders Make Inspection Tours of Various Areas

Jiang Zemin on Anhui Work

OW2411164791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0905 GMT 24 Nov 91

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhang Zhenguo (1728 2182 0948) and XINHUA reporter Wang Likuang (3769 4409 6315)]

[Text] Hefei, 24 November (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, made a six-day visit to Anhui 18-23 November. During his visit there, he stressed: Disaster areas not only have to work on post-disaster restoration but also economic development. All levels of party and government leaders must have a firm understanding of the central task of economic construction and adhere to the party's basic line without vacillation or slackness. They must continue to lead, inspire, and unite people in disaster areas under a cooperative spirit; enhance their leadership; and do a better and more thorough job of various tasks, to ensure an all-around victory in flood-fighting and relief efforts.

In early July this year, when Anhui was beset by severe flooding and waterlogging, Jiang Zemin had personally visited disaster areas to examine the flood situation. More than four months later, he was concerned about how disaster areas were doing in terms of restoring production and rebuilding their homes, as well as whether disaster victims were well-sheltered for the winter season. On 18 November upon his arrival in Anhui, Jiang Zemin immediately drove to heavily devastated areas along the Huai He, in the company of Lu Rongjing, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee; Fu Xishou, governor of Anhui Province; and Gu Hui, commander of the Nanjing Military Region. Last time when he was standing on the embankment on the north side of the Huai He, nothing greeted his eyes but inundating floodwater. This time, he saw fields of verdant wheat seedlings here and there. Row after row of new houses were under construction in villages that survived the flooding. Tens of thousands of people, male and female alike, were waging a people's war to harness

the Huai He as they worked at various water conservation projects. Pointing to flood marks left on the dikes and dams, Jiang Zemin told his entourage: "At that time, the flood went up here, and it looked almost like a vast expanse of ocean. My heart was laden with sadness then. Now, with crops being planted, everywhere is profuse with green. It is good! Very, very good!"

Again, Jiang Zemin went to disaster areas to see flood victims. As he entered the newly constructed residential area in Liangan village of Maoji township, Fengtai County, an excited crowd burst into thunderous applause. He examined the new houses and inquired in detail about such matters as clothing, food, housing, and medical care for disaster victims. He then exhorted local cadres: As disaster areas are still beset by a lot of difficulties and the situation is still very grim, you must not lower your guard or slacken your efforts.

Jiang Zemin visited several construction sites of water conservation works along the Huai He and the Chang Jiang. Urging cadres at the provincial, prefectural, and county levels to make great efforts in the wake of major disasters, he said: Without foresight, one is bound to encounter near troubles. It is necessary to step up the awareness of floods and work unremittingly and unflinchingly to accomplish high-quality water conservation projects.

During his visit, Jiang Zemin carefully listened to reports on agricultural production and rural work by cadres at the prefecture, county, district, township, and village levels, while taking notes, asking questions, and talking with them in an unconstrained atmosphere. At a meeting with responsible individuals from the provincial, prefectural, and city levels, he emphasized: Agriculture is fundamental to economic development, social stability, and national independence. Issues related to farmers and rural areas have always been at the root of China's revolution and construction. These issues are also fundamental to consolidating political power and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics. He pointed to the need to continue deepening rural reform, constantly increase comprehensive agricultural production capabilities, and promote an all-around development of the rural economy. He suggested: In its educational campaign on socialism in rural areas, Anhui should be specific and integrate the ideological campaign with efforts in fighting floods and rebuilding the homeland. In particular, it should try to discover and sum up heroic and exemplary deeds arising from the flood-fighting and relief effort to educate the people in socialism, patriotism, and collectivism. Meanwhile, it should strengthen grass-roots organizations.

While in Anhui, Jiang Zemin visited the Maanshan Iron and Steel Company, Yangzi Electrical Equipment Group Company, Quanjiao diesel engine general factory, Chaohu cement mill, Hefei mining machinery plant, and other key large and medium-sized enterprises, in addition to the Zhujiqiao foreign trade wharf in Wuhu and the Qianmachang Economic Development Small Zone.

He met with responsible individuals from large and medium-sized enterprises, discussing ways to further strengthen large and medium-sized state-run enterprises. Jiang Zemin stressed: It is important to balance the economic growth rate with economic returns. While it is necessary to maintain a certain growth rate, we should always give top priority to raising economic returns. To foster the development of a socialist planned commodity economy, it is necessary to establish an economic system and an operational mechanism that integrate a planned economy with market regulation. To do so, we have to constantly explore, sum up experience, publicize good examples and avoid bad ones, and find a way that suits China best.

Jiang Zemin also toured the National Synchronous Radiation Laboratory at the Chinese University of Science and Technology, the 38th Research Institute of the Ministry of Machine-Building and Electronics Industry, and a primary school affiliated with the Maanshan Normal School. He expressed his respect and appreciation to those comrades working on the scientific and educational fronts, and he encouraged them to make greater contributions to raising the scientific and educational levels in the motherland and cultivating socialist successors.

During his stay in Anhui, Jiang Zemin paid visits to the Liberation Army units based in the province, Armed Police officers and men, as well as public security officers and men.

Also accompanying Jiang Zemin on his visit were Lu Feng, Sheng Shuren, Liu Mingpu, Ma Zhongcheng, Zeng Qinghong, and Zheng Keyang.

Li Peng Visits Shanghai 17-22 Nov

OW2311151691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0950 GMT 23 Nov 91

[By reporters Chen Maodi (7115 3029 1717) and Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948)]

[Text] Shanghai, 23 November (XINHUA)—State Council Premier Li Peng wrapped up his six-day inspection tour of Shanghai on 22 November. Li Peng said: The effort to develop and open up Pudong is a major endeavor not only for the people of Shanghai but for people in the entire country. We should make full use of Shanghai's existing infrastructure and exploit Shanghai's overall economic strength in trying to successfully develop and open up Pudong. He stated: The key to improving large and medium-scale enterprises lies in changing enterprise operational mechanisms and in adapting them to the market.

Since the 18 April 1990 promulgation by the party Central Committee and the State Council of their major policy decision to develop and open up Pudong, Shanghai has made quite rapid progress in devising relevant plans, building infrastructure, developing key

subdistricts, opening up banking and commercial services, and attracting domestic and foreign investment while working to develop Pudong. On 17 November, Premier Li Peng, State Councillor Li Guixian, and responsible comrades from relevant ministries and commissions under the State Council conducted an inspection tour of Shanghai. Accompanied by Wu Bangguo, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, and Mayor Huang Ju, Comrade Li Peng and his entourage attended the inaugural ceremony for the Nanpu Bridge, which is our country's biggest cable bridge and a symbol of Pudong's development. They also visited Yangpu Bridge, which is still under construction; the Shanghai Radio and Television Tower; the Shanghai Yaohua Pierjindun [name as received] Glass Company, Limited; the Beiling [name as received] Microelectronics Manufacturing Company, Limited; the Shanghai Bioengineering Research Center under the Chinese Academy of Sciences; and the Shanghai Stock Exchange. They also had discussions with the leaders of some state-run large and medium-scale enterprises.

After hearing briefings by Wu Bangguo and Huang Ju on Shanghai's undertakings, Li Peng stated: Shanghai has made major contributions to national construction over the past several decades. It has undergone noticeable changes since reform and opening were carried out. The municipality has made tremendous progress in various undertakings this year, and is in the process of implementing the policies and measures of the party Central Committee and the State Council on developing and opening up Pudong. Its economy is developing steadily, resulting in a gradual recovery of economic returns. The municipality is working for the gradual intensification of various reform initiatives. The people's living standards continue to improve. Shanghai has done a massive amount of work in developing and opening up Pudong. The people of Shanghai worked in unity and played a positive role in fighting floods and launching relief operations in the Taihu area. He said: The situation in Shanghai is good. People have full confidence in socialism. The party Central Committee and the State Council are satisfied with Shanghai's undertakings.

On Pudong's development, Li Peng stressed: In developing and opening up Pudong, we should enlist relevant skilled personnel to work out additional development plans. He said: Shanghai is an industrial and commercial center in our country. Located in the Changjiang Delta, it has good harbors, vast land areas, strong scientific and technological forces, and a large number of skilled personnel. In developing Pudong, we should make full use of Shanghai's current infrastructure and favorable conditions, further exploit its overall economic and technological strength, and tap its market potential. Li Peng noted: The effort to develop and open up Pudong is a long-term job. We should implement it in a planned and progressive manner. Principal tasks during the "Eighth Five-Year Plan" include those aimed at building infrastructure and making preparations for the initial stages of development. The key to accomplishing these tasks

lies in fostering a good investment climate and in laying a solid foundation for rapid development during the "Ninth Five-Year Plan" and the early part of the next century. Moreover, we can develop small tracts of land that can generate market demand and economic returns. He said: The New Pudong District should be export-oriented and multifunctional. We should properly handle the relations between secondary and tertiary industries. He expressed the hope that Shanghai will successfully develop and open up Pudong, improve its work in various fields, and promote economic prosperity and development in the Changjiang Valley by exploiting its qualities as exhibited in the construction of the Nanpu Bridge—qualities that denote high standards, good style, high efficiency, and fine spirit.

During his inspection, Li Peng had discussions with the factory directors and managers of some state-run large and medium-scale enterprises on further implementing the guidelines of the party Central Committee's work conference and on improving large and medium-sized enterprises. He said: Large and medium-scale enterprises should be improved primarily through the conversion of enterprise operational mechanisms. These enterprises must cater to the market, try to produce readily marketable products, constantly improve product quality, reduce costs, improve services, and open up new markets. Only by adopting such actions can we inspire their dynamism and improve their economic returns. He said: Run by highly qualified workers and staff members, and equipped with fairly advanced technologies and facilities, Shanghai's state-run large and medium-scale enterprises are capable of accomplishing many feats.

During his discussions with rural cadres in suburban Shanghai, Li Peng heard suggestions for further deepening reforms, strengthening political organizations in rural areas, and improving spiritual civilization in the countryside. He said: Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. Stable agricultural production can affect stability in the countryside, which in turn has a bearing on stability throughout the nation. He stressed: The household contract responsibility system with remuneration linked to output is consistent with the current productivity levels of our country's rural areas. We must continue to implement it steadfastly. We should continue to consolidate and improve the rural dual management system that combines household and collective operations, develop socialist services for agriculture, strengthen village-level organizations based on party branches, improve spiritual civilization in rural areas, and ensure sound rural economic development along the socialist course.

Premier Li Peng also took a boat ride to inspect the Shanghai section of the Taihu-Huangpu harnessing project, and worked alongside 8,000 builders of water conservancy projects. The project is one of the key efforts to harness the Taihu. Li Peng expressed the hopes that concerted and arduous efforts will make the project successful, and that commanders and fighters in the People's Liberation Army and the Armed Police Force

will render new meritorious services in harnessing rivers. He said: Water conservancy is the lifeblood of agriculture and a fundamental industry in the national economy. We should harness rivers to benefit the people and our posterity. This is a long-term task that requires persistent and relentless efforts.

During the inspection, Li Peng said: The vast numbers of cadres, especially leading cadres at all levels, should earnestly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, read Comrade Deng Xiaoping's writings, and learn to use Marxist stands, views, and methods to analyze and solve problems. He said: As long as we keep to the basic line of "one central task and two basic points" and work hard in unity, we can definitely conquer difficulties on our way, fulfill the "Eighth Five-Year Plan" and the 10-Year Program for national economic development, and achieve the second-step strategic objective of our country's modernization drive by the end of this century.

Accompanying Li Peng on his tour were Liu Zhongli and He Chunlin, deputy secretaries general of the State Council; Chen Jinhua, minister in charge of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy; Gan Ziyu, vice minister in charge of the State Planning Commission; Gu Yongjiang, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Wang Mengkui, deputy director of the State Council Research Office; and Zhao Weichen, deputy director of the State Council Production Office.

Assists Workers at River Project

OW2311224491 Shanghai People's Radio Network
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Nov 91

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporters Chen Maodi and Zou Aiguo: "The Premier Does Manual Work at Taipuhe"; from the "Morning News" program]

[Text] Premier Li Peng toiled and sweated on a work site at the Taipuhe improvement project in Shanghai. On the morning of 20 November, as the Huangpujiang's water turned golden under the early winter sun, several motor boats left (Husongpu) bridge pier in (Xinmao) harbor and sailed upstream toward the town of (Liantang) in Jinpu County. Premier Li Peng, State Councillor Li Guixian, secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee Wu Bangguo, Shanghai Mayor Huang Ju, and some other comrades were aboard the No. 32 boat. They were on their way to salute the servicemen and people working along the Shanghai section of the Taipuhe improvement project. It took them 50 minutes to get to (Qianjin) in the town of (Liantang), where Li Peng and others went ashore to the work site.

Colored flags were flying and people were singing while working on the (Qianjin) village work site. Li Peng kept waving to those working there and said: Comrades, you have been working hard.

The work site was bustling with activity. Li Peng took a shovel and said to a responsible individual working on

the project: Assign me a job. The responsible person gave him a job up on the dike, but he chose to work down on the riverside. Someone told him that it was slippery and difficult to work there. Li Peng said with a smile: No problem.

A female reporter from Shanghai's QINGNIAN BAO stepped forward from among the crowd and tried to interview the premier. Li Peng said to her: Right now I have work to do and cannot answer your questions.

Then, he and the others, including Li Guixian, Wu Bangguo, and Huang Ju, began to shovel. Li Peng worked hard in time with a work song designed to synchronize the movements of the workers. Those who were moving earth in baskets on a shoulder pole vied to put their baskets in front of the premier. (Xu Hanliang), secretary of the Songjiang County party committee, also took his baskets to Li Peng soon after a civilian laborer walked away from him with two baskets of earth. Someone told Li Peng that (Xu) is secretary of the county party committee. Filling his baskets, Li Peng said to him: I will give you more earth to increase your burden.

(Xu Hanliang) said with a smile: Premier, please fill them up. I am sure I can handle them.

Seeing that others were moving earth, Wu Bangguo became more interested in the earth-moving job than the digging job. He said: Premier, please fill my baskets too.

Li Peng said OK and filled up his baskets. Wu Bangguo soon carried them away on his shoulders.

At the work site, 8,000 civilian laborers, commanders, and fighters of the People's Liberation Army (PLA), officers and men of the Armed Police Force, and leading cadres were working hard, while majestic songs were played through loud-speakers. With sweat on his forehead, Li Peng kept filling up baskets with earth. With a smile, he said to the people around him: Is my work okay? Every shovel of mine is full.

Someone asked the premier to take a little rest. Li Peng said: I will fill several more baskets.

Soon after, Li Peng finished working and put down the shovel. The female reporter from Shanghai's QINGNIAN BAO stepped forward and asked the premier about his expectations of Shanghai youth. Looking at the seething activity on the work site, Li Peng said: Young people are the future of the motherland. Shanghai youth should study hard and work hard. They should also contribute to the Taipuhe improvement project.

Li Peng then walked along the dike. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, he gave his regards to the officers and men of the Good Eight Company on Nanjing Road, the Ye Ting Unit, other PLA units, and the Armed Police Force working on the work site. He said to Major General Xu Wenyi, commander of the Shanghai Garrison District, and to Senior Colonel Lu Linyuan, commander of the Shanghai municipal people's Armed Police Corps: The PLA and

the Armed Police Force have performed meritorious service for the people in combating floods and providing flood relief. I hope that you will continue to make contributions to the water resources project.

Walking on the dike, Li Peng kept waving to the servicemen and people working there, and they, in turn, vied to say hello to the premier. Mayor Huang Ju told Li Peng: At the completion ceremony for the Nanpu Bridge, you issued the call for showing Shanghai standards, Shanghai style, Shanghai efficiency, and Shanghai spirit. The call has been spread here. Everyone on this work site is determined to harness the Taipuhe well in the same spirit in which the Nanpu Bridge was built.

Looking around the work site, Li Peng said: Water resources are the lifeblood of agriculture. Only when rivers are harnessed, can we bring benefits to the people. This is a long-term task which must be done persistently.

Inspect Securities Exchange

OW2411080991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 2144 GMT 23 Nov 91

["Newsletter: Premier Comes to the Securities Exchange (by reporter Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948) and Chen Maodi (7115 3029 1717))"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Shanghai, 24 November (XINHUA)—On the outer coast of Shanghai stands the Pujiang Hotel, a building with a more than 130-year history. The Shanghai Securities Exchange, the first stock exchange set up after the birth of New China, is located on the first floor of this hotel.

The stock market, the "giant" of modern financial industry, is a "newborn" in New China, though. Since Shanghai Securities Exchange first struck the gong for opening on 19 December 1990, it has drawn attention at home and abroad.

How is the exchange doing 11 months after its opening? Accompanied by Wu Bangguo, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Party Committee, and Mayor Huang Ju, Premier Li Peng, and State Councillor Li Guixian, who were inspecting Shanghai, came to have a look at the business here on the morning of 21 November.

After climbing a staircase, covered by a red carpet, they came to the hall of the securities exchange, which occupies a floor space of about 500 sq m. In the middle of the hall, a large electronic screen showing "quotations of Shanghai Securities Exchange" was flashing prices of various securities in red, green, and yellow to brokers.

Chairman of the exchange Li Xiangrui told Li Peng that the operations of the exchange have been normal in the past 11 months since its opening, and the scale of transactions was expanding gradually. As of last September, some 100,000 transactions had been concluded, involving nearly 6 billion yuan in volume of business.

Forty-six double-seat desks for the "hongmajia"—brokers from security companies—circled the hall. On each desk was a small computer, a red telephone for communicating with the broker's own company or clients outside Shanghai, and a white telephone for internal use within the exchange.

Li Xiangrui said: To create a fair, stable, and highly efficient stock market, the exchange has made all kinds of efforts to gradually set up an operational system based on computer networks, laying a good foundation for the business development in the future.

The oval counter placed in the center of the hall is quite a spectacular sight. This is the "territory" of intermediate brokers in the exchange. Under the electronic screen is the "throne" of the auditor—the referee who oversees legal and fair transactions.

Li Peng watched closely and asked some questions. When he was informed that this exchange mainly handled bond transactions and was vigorously creating conditions for developing stock exchanges in the meantime, he asked: "How many kinds of securities are there on the market now?"

"There are 39 kinds of them," replied Li Xiangrui, "including 8 kinds of stocks and 31 kinds of state treasury bonds, financial bonds, and enterprise bonds. Bond transactions account for about 85 percent of the total."

When the gong was struck to signal the opening of the market at 0930, all brokers from security companies consummately and promptly entered into computers the quantities and prices of securities their clients wished to buy or sell.

Li Peng stood behind the brokers quietly, stooping to watch the changing digitals on the computer screen. According to the responsible person of the exchange, the exchange's computer will automatically process transactions for the buying and selling parties in accordance with the world-accepted "price and sequence" principle. While the transaction is automatically concluded by the computer, the procedure of ownership transfer is also done by the computer at the same time. Li Peng raised one question after another to Li Xiangrui with great interest.

At the brokers' desk to the left of the electronic screen, two young men were busy doing their work. They were Sun Chengzhi and Wang Guang, brokers from the Beifang Security Company in Shenyang. Li Peng walked over to them and asked: "Do brokers work for state-run units? Are there any deputies of private enterprises or professionals acting as brokers?"

"No, there are not," said Sun Chengzhi. "The exchange adopts a system of legal person membership and does not absorb individuals into the exchange."

Li Xiangrui added, "We have 26 members now; 17 are from Shanghai, and the other nine are from Beijing, Liaoning, Shandong, Hainan, and other places."

Li Peng asked, "Does a broker have to pass a qualifying examination?"

"We all underwent training and examinations," replied Sun Chengzhi. "We had an examination recently. Some 70 people passed the exam, but a dozen or so failed."

Li Xiangrui said: "Now people have the concept that stocks are issued by enterprises, so they will make money if they buy them."

Li Peng said: "Then the propaganda by the media is needed to guide them and tell them that the stock exchange involves risks. They make or lose money as prices fluctuate. Stock buyers must have this awareness of risk."

Watching the bustling scene in the exchange hall, Li Peng said: "Issuing securities is a form of collecting funds and enlivening finance; as well as a 'mirror' to oversee the operations of enterprises. However, securities exchange is still something new for us; we should do it on a trial basis. We should strengthen overall guidance, regulation, and control to prevent possible large-scale speculation, accumulation of securities by a small group of people, and violent ups and downs of the prices of securities. We should do this work well, have a good beginning, incessantly sum up experiences, promote what is beneficial, abolish what is harmful, and develop gradually."

Before leaving the securities exchange, Li Peng wrote an inscription, which reads: "The securities exchange serves socialist economic construction."

This is the orientation of securities exchange in China.

Li on 'Small Government, Large Society'

OW2511025591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0213 GMT 25 Nov 91

[Text] Jinan, November 25 (XINHUA)—Changyi County in east China's Shandong Province reduced the number of its government organizations from 50 to 38 and cut the number of its government staff by 301 employees over the past seven years.

At the same time, the county's total gross domestic product and per capita income increased by nearly three-fold.

Located in central Shandong Province, the county is one of the pilot counties in China to implement such reforms. At present, 14 county organizations involved in raw materials, light industry, textiles, foreign trade, grain, commerce and energy have undergone economic transformation.

Chinese Premier Li Peng spoke highly of the successful economic reform in Changyi County during his recent inspection tour of Shandong Province. Li said that it is

important for other counties in China to learn from the experience of Changyi in instituting "small government, large society."

At present, the county produces three products—yarn, silk and salt—under state quotas. The output value of the three products produced in Changyi account for 7.5 percent of the county's total industrial output value of 2.3 billion yuan.

Since 1984, when the county government instituted economic reform in line with the general principle of "separating enterprises from government, reducing government organizations and transferring functions" some 14 government organizations have undergone transformation.

The newly formed cooperatives, which consist of a number of enterprises involving different industries, can legally sign contracts with county government concerning economic and production quotas.

The county's supply and marketing cooperatives profited greatly from the reform. During the 1988-1990 contract period, the company remitted more than 22 million yuan in profits and taxes to the state, 74.5 percent more than the contract quota.

Ma Tingfa, vice-general manager of the company, said the success of the cooperative is due to the implementation of reform which strengthens the sense of self-decision and management of enterprises.

According to Ma, the company set up four service systems involving cotton production, fruit growing, live-stock and poultry breeding and agricultural production materials over the past three years. At the same time, more than 300 service centers have been opened at the village level. Last year, agricultural and sideline products purchases and supply of production materials increased two-fold over 1988 figures.

Ma said that because the income of management is closely related to the economic efficiency of the cooperative's 31 member enterprises, all employees of the cooperative assume more responsibility and do their work in a timely manner.

Regulations stipulate that government officials released from their posts have the rights to choose new jobs which suit their specialties, interests and strong points.

For example, Guo Xiaoqian, the former director of the county's Light Industrial Bureau, is exceedingly pleased with his current post of the deputy general manager of the building materials for the county's chemical industry complex.

Guo, a skillful technician, and his colleagues signed a contract with the county government to assume the risk of loss of incomes if the company operates in the red. Guo has carried out series of reforms in the company,

including reform of the management system and distribution of profits. The company has now a management staff of 32, some 13 less than the numbers allowed by the county government.

During the first seven months this year, the company's pre-tax profits rose by 26.2 percent over last year's same period, while the per capita income for management staff rose by 17.4 percent.

A county government official explained that the management of industries, planning management, price management, auditing and environmental protection are tasks assigned to 15 economic comprehensive management departments and the economic inspection and supervisory departments of Changyi County. He pointed out that the 14 new companies and corporations are responsible for the enterprise management, daily production and employment, as well as for technical improvements and management of labor and capital.

One company manager said that since management rights have returned to the enterprises, they have become increasingly active in market competition.

Experts say that the experiences of Changyi County in regards to economic reform have set a good example from which other counties can learn.

Qiao Shi on Stability in Guangdong

OW2411125291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0851 GMT 24 Nov 91

[By reporter He Guanghuai (0149 1639 2037)]

[Text] Guangzhou, 24 November (XINHUA)—During his inspection of Guangdong Province from 18 to 23 November, Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau, stressed: China's socialist modernization drive is full of promise as long as we continue to deepen reforms and open wider to the outside world under the continued guidance of the party's basic line. He expressed the hope that Guangdong Province, which is at the forefront of opening to the outside world, will pay close attention to its work during the 1990's. He also hoped that the province, while carrying out reform and opening efforts, will continue to provide more experiences to the rest of the nation and will play a more positive role.

Accompanied by Xie Fei, secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee; Zhu Senlin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and acting governor; and Guo Rongchang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, Qiao Shi visited Shenzhen, Huizhou, and Guangzhou cities, and heard briefings by the Guangdong provincial party committee and the Shenzhen city party committee. He also visited some export enterprises, frontier ports, public security stations, and neighborhood offices.

Qiao Shi said: Guangdong has developed expeditiously over the past 12 years. The trend of its development has

been good. The 1990's are crucial to our country's socialist modernization. We face extremely strenuous tasks during this decade. We should seize on opportunities to continue to deepen reforms, open wider to the outside world, improve economic construction and other endeavors, strive to achieve the second-step strategic objective, and lay a sound foundation for realizing grander strategic objectives during the 21st century. He expressed the hope that Guangdong will improve its work and gain more experiences during the 1990's by systematically reviewing its past experiences. Qiao Shi said: Practice attests to the absolute correctness of the line, principles, and policies pursued since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. These line, principles, and policies correspond with China's national conditions, enjoy great popular support, and have enabled us to secure world-renowned, great achievements. In the future, we should show greater resolve in building socialism with Chinese characteristics and in developing our productive forces. We should also further exploit the strengths of the socialist system.

Qiao Shi stressed: We must intensify party building. The key to accomplishing this lies in strengthening leadership groups at all levels. These leadership groups should become fighting collectives that faithfully execute the party's basic line under the guidance of Marxism. Leading cadres at all levels should pay attention to improving their Marxist theoretical knowledge; deftly apply Marxist stands, views, and procedures in guiding their practical tasks; and work to advance our endeavors. He asked leaders at all levels, especially leading cadres at or below the city and county levels, to direct their efforts toward the grass roots, to go into the midst of the people, and to try to understand the people's problems and sufferings. He also asked them to work for the people in a down-to-earth manner and to further strengthen the party's ties with the populace. He stated: We should improve the party's style, strictly enforce the party's discipline, remove corrupt phenomena, and preserve the party's organizational purity and combat effectiveness.

Qiao Shi also had discussions with leaders from judicial, procuratorial, and public security departments in Guangdong Province and in some cities. He said: Social stability is of paramount importance in the entire process of reform and openness. We should rely on the general public to further improve overall public order. Meanwhile, we should wage "harsh, anticriminal" struggles in light of local realities, so as to foster a good social climate for our reform and open efforts. Qiao Shi fully affirmed the important contributions made by forces on the judicial, procuratorial, and public security front toward maintaining public order and safeguarding the reform and open drive. He asked leaders in all localities to continue to cherish those forces, to intensify political and ideological work, to handle police administration strictly, and to improve police conduct. He also urged them to improve judicial, procuratorial, and public

security forces politically and professionally, so as to the meet higher demands engendered by the new situation of reform and openness.

Shu Huaide, deputy secretary general of the CPC Central Committee's Political and Legal Commission, accompanied Qiao Shi on his inspection trip.

Zhu Rongji Views Jiangsu Enterprises

OW2611032191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1241 GMT 25 Nov 91

[By reporter Fei Qiang (6316 1730)]

[Text] Nanjing, 25 Nov (XINHUA)—State Council Vice Premier Zhu Rongji inspected Jiangsu Province from 16 to 22 November. He visited factories; scientific research units; and terminals and sections of airports, ports, and railways in localities such as Nanjing, Wuxi, Yancheng, Lianyungang, and Xuzhou to find out about progress made by disaster-stricken areas in resuming production and implementing guidelines of the central work meeting.

During his inspection, Zhu Rongji said: This year, Jiangsu was hit by a flood disaster rarely seen in our history. However, industrial and agricultural production in the disaster-stricken area has been resumed at an unprecedented pace. The situation looks much better than expected.

Zhu Rongji spoke on implementing the central work meeting guidelines. He said: Currently, 114.4 billion yuan of "debt chains" have been broken nationwide. This is above our planned target for this year. All localities have focused on restricting production and preventing overstocking; a national meeting on technical progress of enterprises, which aims to restructure and improve performance, is under intensive preparation. Right now, we should regard efforts to transform the internal management mechanism of enterprises as our important agenda.

Zhu Rongji attached great importance to Xuzhou City's resolute measures to reform internal enterprise mechanism in the province's work to turn losses into profits and stop certain production while switching to another.

In its efforts to implement 20 proposals to improve state-run large and medium enterprises, Xuzhou City stresses the reform of allocation, personnel, and labor systems in enterprises. For example, it stipulates that the principal responsible person in an enterprise which has incurred losses through poor management shall not be reassigned a job of the same position level in another location before his enterprise turns losses into profits. It stipulates that factory directors who do not turn around their losses after a lengthy period of time shall be removed from their positions on the spot or be demoted; 32 directors and deputy directors of factories have so far been dismissed or demoted. It stipulates that leading cadres of 21 enterprises incurring losses over three

consecutive months will have their salaries downgraded one step and that all cadres, workers, and staff members of 23 enterprises incurring six consecutive months of loss will also be downgraded one step in their salaries. It also stipulates that more than 20 enterprises which overstock products and whose management is in chaos will stop production for reorganization and two enterprises whose assets could not cover their debts will declare bankruptcy. Leading cadres, workers, and staff members of enterprises reported that, by doing all this, we shall exert pressure on enterprises and enhance their motive power in a favorable way. Some enterprises implement the system of appointing leading cadres, assess their workers when they take up new posts, and start a grading method for allocation. The mental outlook of workers and staff members in nonprofitable enterprises has changed vastly since we carried out these measures. The workers and staff members' old concept of everybody eating from the same big pot has been transformed, and production and management of enterprises have started to change for the better.

Regarding the above, Zhu Rongji said: It is of the utmost important that we transform the management mechanism of enterprises in order to improve state-run large and medium enterprises. We should emphasize this, increase the momentum of reform, be bolder, and implement stricter measures. The methods used by Xuzhou City have been pioneered by all provinces and municipalities based on the State Council's Document No. 35 (1991), and good results have also been obtained. Now, it is up to us whether we carry out the "real" thing. Xuzhou City has taken comparatively large steps. Practice has proven that strict management of factories is what the people want. It has proven that, as long as we closely depend on the working class, factory directors share weal and woe with workers, and we earnestly carry out political and ideological work, we shall not only not affect stability, but infuse enterprises with vitality once we establish a mechanism whereby individual allocations are really linked to enterprises' profits and losses. Meanwhile, the government should devote its energy to creating an uninhibited management environment for enterprises, learn how to use macroregulation and control means, and reduce administrative interference in enterprises. Only when enterprises assume autonomy in management can we ask that they bear the responsibility for profits and losses. Xuzhou City has done well in this regard.

Inspects Henan Key Projects

*OW 2311112991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0455 GMT 23 Nov 91*

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Li Erliang (2621 5079 0081) and XINHUA reporter Liu Yunge (0491 0061 7245)]

[Text] Zhengzhou, 23 Nov (XINHUA)—During his inspection of the construction of key projects in Henan, Vice Premier Zou Jiahua pointed out: In carrying out

economic development, various localities should uphold the concept of unity, extend all efforts within their financial limits, carry out thorough deliberations, and seek professional advice before making policy decisions.

Accompanied by leading comrades of the Henan provincial party committee and government, Zou Jiahua and his party inspected state and local key projects in Zhengzhou, Luoyang, Jiaozuo, Xinxiang, Hebi, and Anyang, where he officiated at production commencement ceremonies for the expansion works of the Zhengzhou light automobile manufacturing plant, the fifth unit of the third phase expansion works of the Jiaozuo electric power plant, the first unit of the Hebi joint venture thermal power plant, and the glass frame factory of the Anyang color kinescope plant.

During his inspections, Vice Premier Zou Jiahua heard reports by Provincial Governor Li Changchun. Zou maintained that works carried out in Henan are successful because both the provincial party committee and the provincial government have adopted strategies based on Henan's prevailing conditions that meet practical local requirements. He added that Henan is rich in resources and should have very good prospects for economic development. He pointed out: Economic development needs an overall concept, under which local economies are the organic parts of the entire state economy. State economic development should consider the interests of all concerned, while local economies should, under the unified state program, take advantage of superior local aspects to develop their own characteristics. Before embarking on resource development, it is necessary to consider the overall state plan, to weigh the financial positions of both the state and the locality, to set priorities according to practical conditions, and to extend their efforts to the limits of their strength. Centrally located and with rich resources, Henan has been a base for grain and cotton production. It is essential for Henan to vigorously develop agricultural economic crops and processing industry using agricultural products as materials—an important strategy in developing village and town enterprises. The development of the rural economy, the improvement of peasants' incomes, and the ensuing enhancement of purchasing power will further promote the development of other industries, including village and town enterprises. All these contribute to a beneficial economic cycle.

Emphasizing the importance of the development of energy and irrigation, Vice Premier Zou, during his inspection tour, visited several thermal electric power plants and a Huanghe key water control project in Xiaolangdi. At the Xiaolangdi work site, he made detailed inquiries on its progress and encouraged engineers and technicians to do a good job.

Before ending his inspection, Zou Jiahua held discussions about production and technical problems with responsible comrades of the glass frame factory of the Anyang color kinescope plant. He said: The Anyang plant is the largest producer of color kinescope glass

frames in China and plays an important role in developing China's color television industry. The commencement of production is merely the first step toward batch processing. In the future, it will be necessary to tighten management and improve product quality by strictly adhering to set standards. Vice Premier Zou Jiahua pointed out: One of the major factors that affects the performance of large- and medium-sized enterprises is lax management. We should, therefore, practice stricter management. We have to be even stricter in control and inspection when we have more automated installations. Besides rigid responsibility at all levels and serious attention given to all problems that have been identified, it is our aim to transform the question of quality consciousness into a voluntary act of all staff members and workers.

Tian Jiyun on Anhui Reform

OW2411030191 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese
17 Nov 91 p 1

["Dispatch" by reporter Yang Yusheng (2799 0151 3932): "Provincial Commodity Circulation Work Conference Stresses Need To Deepen Reform, Change Mechanism, and Invigorate Commodity Circulation"]

[Text] For the first time in the past 10 years, a large-scale provincial commodity circulation work conference was held in Hefei from 14 to 16 November. Vice Premier Tian Jiyun, who came to work in Anhui's flood-stricken areas, met with all the delegates to the conference and delivered an important speech. The speakers at the conference included Lu Kongjing, secretary of the provincial party committee; Fu Xishou, governor of Anhui Province; Zhang Shiyao, vice minister of commerce; and Zhang Runxia, vice governor of Anhui Province. Among the conferees were Zhao Baoxing, Kang Zhijie, Xu Leyi, and some veteran comrades who engaged in finance and trade work for many years, including Hu Tan, Li Jixiang, Wang Fenggui and Wang Yaping.

After analyzing the new situation, as well as challenges and tasks on the commercial circulation front, Tian Jiyun emphatically pointed out: We should study the new situation, analyze new problems, explore new ways, seek survival amid reform, and achieve development amid competition. Reform must move ahead, not backward, nor should it stop. If we do not make progress, we will go backward and it will be difficult for us to maintain the status quo. The challenges we face are very real. In terms of how reform should proceed, Tian Jiyun said: We must relax the control of enterprises and delegate more power to them in accordance with the stipulations of the "Enterprise Law." We must change their operational mechanism, make them operate under more pressure and with more vigor, and let them take the road of being truly responsible for their own management decisions, profits and losses, exercising self-restraint, and developing themselves on their own initiative. Tian Jiyun pointed out: The reform of the commodity circulation system should gradually create a

circulation network of both complementary and competitive features among various circulation channels, based on both state-run commerce and other forms of business operations, with the former serving as the primary element. We should explore ways of reform according to this concept. As long as we have great determination, clear orientation, correct methods, adhere to a mass line, and keep practicing, understanding, and practicing again, we certainly can push the reform of state-run commerce forward, and vigorous state-run commerce with Chinese characteristics will surely appear before us in the foreseeable future.

Lu Rongjing said: The new situation creates new challenges and new tasks. We should have a sense of urgency, anchor our faith in reform, have the courage to compete, persist in reform, and do a good job in invigorating commodity circulation.

In his speech Fu Xishou pointed out that the situation now confronting commerce is that there is competition externally, but a lack of vitality internally. Therefore, it is necessary to start with the idea of innovation and to deepen the reform of the system of commodity circulation. Without raising our ideological understanding, we cannot go forward, nor will we have the motivation to move forward. The tasks now facing state-run commerce and other forms of commercial undertakings are to go in for competition externally and to relax control internally. Without relaxing control, enterprises will not have sufficient power to compete with others. But if enterprises only demand relaxation of control without employing an efficient operating system, they will likewise be at a disadvantage when competing with others. Governments and departments at all levels should seriously study the method of relaxing control on state-run and jointly operated commercial undertakings and return power to them in accordance with the Enterprise Law. In relaxing control on enterprises, attention should be paid to the following two points: First, ours is a planned commodity economy, and enterprises should be given the right to manage themselves independently under the overall guidance of the state; second, in the course of transforming the operating mechanism, we should refrain from seeking uniformity and from doing everything all at once. Reform should begin in the units that have the necessary conditions to carry out reform, and uniformity should not be forced on all. Governments at all levels and various departments should work actively to create the conditions for the transformation of the operating mechanism, but enterprises should not wait for the conditions to mature before participating in competition, because such conditions will not arrive by just waiting. He called on governments at all levels and various departments to strengthen their leadership and to grasp state-run and jointly operated commercial undertakings just as they grasp state-run industry. It is necessary to continue expanding individually run and private commerce. Under no circumstances is it permitted to resort to the method of "you die and I live." Nevertheless, it is necessary to strengthen guidance and

management in order to make individually run and private commerce a complementary force in economic development.

Zhang Shiyao said that the conference was held at a proper time and was very successful. He extended his congratulations on behalf of the Ministry of Commerce. He pointed out: State-run and jointly operated commercial undertakings are facing many difficulties indeed, but it should be noted that a good opportunity for revitalizing commerce has emerged. The masses of cadres, staff members, and workers on the commercial front should take advantage of this opportunity. While we are trying to improve the external environment, we should all the more be aware of the need for self-improvement and self-salvation. We must adhere to the socialist orientation, persist in consolidating the leading role of commodity circulation, uphold unity and cooperation, and make use of the overall advantage. He called on various commercial departments to improve market analysis and forecasts, promote reform in enterprises, reform the system of commodity purchasing and marketing, establish a socialist commodity system, set up a system for the overall management and control of markets, and set up a system of social services for both urban and rural areas. He also urged various commercial departments to improve themselves organizationally.

After making a report, entitled "Carry Forward the Flood-Fighting Spirit, Deepen the Reform, and Improve Commodity Circulation," at the conference, Zhang Runxia delivered a summary of the conference. She called for the elimination of all resistance, coordination of the relationships among various departments, true implementation of the policies and measures for invigorating commodity circulation and state-run and jointly operated commercial undertakings, and a new breakthrough in deepening the reform of the system of commodity circulation. Regarding the current work, Zhang Yunxia called for efforts to fulfill or overfulfill this year's plans, to make proper arrangements for people's lives in disaster areas, and to do a good job in purchasing grain and cotton.

The responsible comrades of various prefectures and cities attended the conference.

Wan Li on Shanghai People's Congress

OW2211205891 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0926 GMT 22 Nov 91

[By reporter Luo Kangxiong (5012 1660 7169)]

[Text] Shanghai, 22 Nov (XINHUA)—During his inspection tour of Shanghai from 20 through 22 November, Wan Li, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, stressed the need to strengthen democracy and the legal system in order to ensure long-term peace and stability in the country, and, in this respect, there is no shirking of the responsibility on the part of the NPC.

On the morning of 21 November, Chairman Wan Li inspected the work of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, called on the organ's personnel, and held discussions with leading cadres of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress and the responsible officers of the various special committees. Ye Gongqi, chairman of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, made a report on the situation of local legislation, legal supervision, and work supervision. Wan Li said: You have achieved good results in carrying out your responsibilities as deputies and standing committee members of the people's congress as entrusted by the Constitution, and you should continue to strengthen the work in these areas.

Wan Li said: The government should more extensively come under the supervision of the people's congress, and this includes legal supervision, particularly in urban construction. In fact, the people's congress' supervision over the government signifies support for the government; criticism of its inadequacies signifies support, commendation signifies support, as does pointing out its shortcomings. I hope that you will, under the leadership of the municipal party committee, supervise and support the government in doing an even better job in carrying out the various tasks in Shanghai according to the duties entrusted by the Constitution.

Wan Li emphasized: The country cannot enjoy long-term peace and stability without a high level of democracy and a legal system. The National People's Congress cannot shirk from its responsibility in this regard. To properly build such a large open city as Shanghai, it is necessary to rely first on ideological work, second on legislation, and third on management; only then can we do a better job in managing an open city.

While making their report, Chairman Ye Gongqi and Vice Mayor Nie Tianzeng said that when the municipal party committee and government studied and ruled on such major issues as reforming the housing system and improving the traffic system within the urban areas, we mobilized the people throughout the municipality to take part in the deliberation in order to gain the understanding and support of the masses. Wan Li said: This is a very good form of centralized democracy. Our party has a glorious tradition, and following the mass line constitutes part of it. We must extensively solicit the views of the masses. While we practice democracy, we must also centralize and make policy decisions in a scientific manner.

On the morning of 21 November, accompanied by municipal party Secretary Wu Bangguo, party Deputy Secretary and Mayor Huang Ju, and Comrade Ye Gongqi, Chairman Wan Li inspected the newly completed Nanpu Bridge. Holding the hand of Zhu Zhiguang, general commander of the project, he said in one breath: "The Nanpu Bridge brings glory not only to Shanghai, but also to the entire people of the country." Wan Li also inspected other work sites, including the Yangpu Bridge, which is under construction.

Radio-Television Minister Visits Anhui

OW2511024791 Hefei Anhui People's Radio Network
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Nov 91

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] From 20 to 22 November, Minister of Radio, Film, and Television Ai Zhisheng inspected radio and television work in Anhui, and visited the province's radio and television workers who have made important contributions to recent flood-fighting and relief work.

After hearing a report by the provincial radio and television department, Minister Ai Zhisheng, in the company of Vice Governor Du Yijin; (Liu Xiaomei), director of the Propaganda Department of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee; and (Zhu Zhaojin), director of the provincial radio and television department, visited Shouxian, Yingshang, Fengtai, Changfeng, and other counties that had been seriously hit by flooding, to inspect more than 10 township broadcasting stations and village broadcasting centers, and to see how rural broadcasting networks have been restored and developed since the recent flooding. He also made a special trip to visit (Chen Manhai), director of Yingshang County's (Lukou) Township Broadcasting Station and an advanced model worker of the province's radio and television establishments in combating flooding and providing relief. He, despite having serious cancer, selflessly worked on the flood-fighting forefront and made outstanding contributions to flood-fighting work. Minister Ai Zhisheng also visited flood victims who were working to rebuild their homeland at the newly-built flood-victim centers and irrigation project work sites in Yingshang and Fengtai counties. In Hefei and Huainan City, he inspected radio-television relay stations and (experimental) stations.

During his inspection in Anhui, Minister Ai Zhisheng fully affirmed and praised the provincial radio-television establishment's outstanding work during the recent flood fighting and relief work. He said: During the recent flood fighting and relief work, Anhui's radio-television departments self-consciously served as the party's voice, making themselves a very useful means for party and government leaders at various levels. In particular, the province's rural wire-broadcasting networks played an irreplaceable role at the crucial moment, making important contributions to winning a victory in combating flooding and providing relief. A large number of advanced collectives and model individuals have emerged in the province's radio-television establishments, adding honor to the country's radio-television establishments. Facts show that, under the leadership and with the support of party committees and governments at all levels, and following the principle of taking advantage of specific local favorable conditions, Anhui's radio-television departments have adopted a practical attitude toward work and have developed their work steadily in recent years. Their attitude is correct and their work is down-to-earth; they have achieved the good experience of success. Minister Ai Zhisheng pointed out:

Currently, radio-television departments should place the emphasis in their work on further increasing the popularity of broadcasting and television, and on further improving the quality of broadcast and television programs, so that a larger audience can enjoy better broadcast and television programs, and the audience's needs can be better satisfied. Ai Zhisheng emphatically stressed: We should attach importance to developing broadcasting and television work in rural areas. Work in this regard should be developed in the light of local conditions. We should develop both wire-broadcasting and radio service at various levels, should pay attention to achieving practical propaganda results, and should not be too inflexible. He hoped the vast numbers of radio-television workers in Anhui would further carry forward the spirit of flood fighting and relief providing, overcome temporary difficulties, and endeavor to do their jobs well.

Anhui Provincial CPC Committee secretary Lu Rongjing and deputy secretary Yang Yongliang separately called on Minister Ai Zhisheng during his stay in Anhui.

Disaster Relief, Disease Prevention Meeting Held

OW2211232591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1007 GMT 22 Nov 91

[By reporter Zou Peiyan (6760 3099 7346)]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Nov (XINHUA)—The state leading group for providing disaster relief and preventing diseases held a national telephone conference on the work of providing disaster relief and preventing diseases this afternoon. Work arrangements were made during the conference for the coming winter-spring period.

Li Tieying, state councillor and head of the leading group for providing disaster relief and preventing diseases, emphasized during the conference: We should keep the spirit of the preceding period in providing disaster relief and preventing diseases, display a fine work style of continuous fighting despite fatigue, and strive to score success in the work of providing disaster relief and preventing diseases in the coming winter-spring period.

Chen Minzhang, deputy head of the leading group and minister of public health, summed up the work of providing disaster relief and preventing diseases in the preceding period, and set some demands for disease prevention work in the coming winter-spring period.

Chen Minzhang said: China's three-level rural medical prevention and care network has played an important role in the current work of providing disaster relief and preventing diseases. Under very poor working conditions, the grass-roots medical and public health workers have taken on a great deal of work in making epidemic situation reports, publicizing sanitation, sterilizing drinking water, handling epidemic disease spots, and treating injured and sick people. They have truly ensured that they will show up wherever there is a natural

disaster or epidemic disease and they will provide service wherever there are people. The medical and public health workers have withstood rigorous tests in the current struggle to provide disaster relief and prevent diseases. Many heroic and model persons have emerged and are widely praised by the public, especially by people in the flood areas.

Chen Minzhang pointed out: The work of providing disaster relief and preventing diseases in our country was successful in the preceding period. However, the tasks in the coming winter-spring period remain very arduous. It is necessary to consolidate the great achievements, continue to ensure the health and safety of the people in the flood areas, and continue to pay attention to disease prevention in next several months. He urged the governments at various levels to include the task of providing disaster relief and preventing diseases in their reconstruction and restoration work, prepare more medical prevention and care funds, and ensure the implementation of medical prevention and care measures.

Chen Minzhang called on all localities to deem it an urgent task to restore and rebuild the three-level rural medical prevention and care network, and seriously solve the compensation problem for the doctors of township clinics in the flood areas. In the course of reconstruction, all localities should pay attention to carrying out basic sanitation measures, such as the improvement of the water supply and toilets. It is necessary to continue to organize the masses in ensuring a good environmental sanitation. In the course of repairing facilities damaged by floods and building water conservancy projects, medical personnel must be on hand to monitor epidemic diseases and supervise the management of drinking water and food sanitation, so that complete success will be achieved in the work of providing disaster relief and preventing diseases.

Li Tieying Addresses Conference

OW2311043791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1034 GMT 22 Nov 91

["Comrade Li Tieying's Speech at a National Telephone Conference on Disaster Relief and Epidemic Prevention Work—22 November 1991"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Nov (XINHUA)—Comrades:

Today's conference is both a summing up of the disaster relief and epidemic prevention work in the preceding period as well as a mobilization for epidemic prevention and disease treatment during the coming winter and spring. I completely agree with the summing up Comrade Chen Minzhang's just made on behalf of the State's Leading Group for Disaster Relief and Epidemic Prevention. This year, our country was seriously hit by disastrous flooding rarely seen in history, not only directly causing serious losses to people's lives and property, but also raising the possibility of an outbreak of epidemic disease, which will threaten the people's lives. A disaster within a disaster was very likely to break

out. In the face of the disastrous situation, all departments and sectors, under the leadership of the party and government, fought the disaster hand in hand. Public health and administrative departments at all levels have drawn up epidemic prevention plans and have sent medical and epidemic prevention teams in a timely manner to flood-hit areas. At the same time, medical departments in flood-hit areas, with their medical equipment and supplies seriously damaged by floods, have gone all out to provide disaster relief and to prevent epidemic diseases. This is the largest patriotic public health movement since the founding of the People's Republic 42 years ago. The movement has prevented a possible epidemiological disaster and the ravaging of major epidemic diseases, laying a foundation for winning a total victory in combating flooding and relieving flood-hit areas. It is a job well done and meritorious service for the people. Their deeds prove that our medical and public health corps of more than 6 million people is combat-worthy, is well trained, and can weather challenges. On behalf of the State Council, I would like to take this opportunity to express my cordial regards and heartfelt thanks to cadres, the people, and medical and public health workers who have actively taken part in providing disaster relief and preventing epidemic and those who have worked arduously on the forefront of relief and epidemic prevention work.

Serious epidemics erupt in the wake of a serious natural disasters. There is no exception to this, whether in China or in foreign countries, whether in ancient or modern times. But, in our socialist China, we have written a socialist song of triumph that no serious epidemic diseases have erupted in the wake of a serious natural disaster. We would be unable to score such great achievements if it were not for the party's leadership, the virtues of the socialist system, the support of people across the country, the all-out working spirit of the masses in flood-hit areas, full cooperation between the concerned departments, the people's spirit of giving, and the hard work of vast numbers of medical workers. We should seriously sum up this experience and carry forward the spirit.

The nationwide large-scale relief and epidemic prevention campaign has provided us with a valuable experience, and has enabled us to gain a new understanding on the development and reform of our public health undertakings. First, we should focus our efforts on preventing epidemic diseases and form the idea that extensive public health work should be carried out through coordination between all departments and sectors concerned, so that we can find a way that suits the conditions in China for developing and reforming our socialist public health work with Chinese characteristics. Second, we should proceed from the reality in rural areas to establish a three-level medical, disease prevention, and health care network, and strive to refine this network. This work concerns the principle that public health work should cater to the needs of the masses. Third, we should establish a mechanism, a system, and regulations for

dealing with emergency incidents, and establish a medical and epidemic prevention corps at the central government and provincial levels to deal with emergencies. Fourth, we should launch an extensive and in-depth patriotic public health campaign, and, through conducting propaganda and education and by mobilizing the masses, make the campaign a self-conscious act of the people across the country. Fifth, we should endeavor to improve public health work in rural areas where medical workers and medical supplies are usually insufficient. We should preserve the system of sending medical teams to rural areas and grass-roots units; this is a distinct characteristic and asset of China's public health work. Medical schools should cultivate medical workers for the 800 million peasants and establish a medical and public health corps that can wholeheartedly serve the people.

Comrades, public health and epidemic prevention work is a long-term task. Although we have scored a victory in our work during the preceding period, we should never lower our alertness. Grass-roots public health organizations in flood-hit areas have been seriously damaged; great difficulties exist in restoring and rebuilding the three-level medical, public health, and health care network; and there is still a serious shortage of funds and medical supplies for epidemic prevention during the coming winter and spring. The masses in flood-hit areas have been unable to get a good rest and rehabilitation; as a result, their health conditions have worsened and their ability to resist diseases has weakened. A large number of civil workers have engaged in harnessing rivers and building water conservancy projects; a high concentration of people working together and harsh working conditions still pose a danger from the eruption of contagious diseases. We must have a sober understanding of this danger. In addition to mental preparations, we should take necessary measures and provide material assurance to prevent this from happening. We must preserve and carry forward the spirit of providing disaster relief and preventing epidemics during the preceding period and work arduously to win a total victory in work in this area during the coming winter and spring.

Drought in Several Provinces Worsens

HK2611020191 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
26 Nov 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Ma Zhiping: "Widespread Drought Deepens"]

[Text] A protracted drought, which hit a large part of the winter wheat-growing areas in China's northern, eastern and southern provinces three months ago, is expected to continue as a result of the dry autumn, according to the Central Meteorological Observatory.

The drought has spread across 14 million hectares of farmland, one-eighth of the country's total, leaving some 7.5 million hectares parched and withered.

"The drought is rare in terms of the large area being affected," said an official from the observatory.

Provinces and regions affected include Henan, Shandong, Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia in north China; Jiangsu, Anhui and Hubei in east and central China; and Guangdong and Guangxi in south China.

In the worst-hit areas, wheat seedings have either shrivelled from lack of water, or failed to sprout at all.

Some 4 million hectares of cropland in Henan Province, a major wheat producer, have received no rainfall since August. Water levels in the province's reservoirs have fallen dramatically and some rivers are drying up. A 10 centimetre thick crust of caked soil has formed over large wheat farming areas, local officials reported.

Vegetation is also turning yellow across the 2.4 million hectares of drought-affected land in eastern and southern Shandong Province.

Jiangsu, Anhui and Hubei provinces, which were badly hit by floods last summer, are also suffering from the drought, with 6 million hectares of arable land drying up.

Drought conditions are also being felt in 2 million hectares of farmland in Guangdong and Guangxi, which are now undergoing late autumn harvest and winter sowing.

The official said millions of people living in rural and mountainous regions now faced a shortage of water for daily use. They have had to dig deep wells or walk for miles to fetch water for cooking and washing.

Slightly higher temperatures than normal on top of the usual dry winter conditions mean the drought is posing a potential threat to next year's spring sowing, the official warned. He said people should get ready to fight the drought to help winter crops survive and economize on using water.

The warm and dry weather, however, is favourable for late autumn harvest. It is also a good time to build and repair conservancy facilities damaged by the flood last summer.

Government Bank Cuts Floating Interest Service

OW2611151591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1445 GMT 26 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA)—The People's Bank of China announced today that it will no longer provide subsidies for renminbi savings deposits with terms of three to eight years from this December.

The announcement explained that the bank began to link interest rates on such deposits with the price index from September 1988.

But, following more than three years of economic rectification, the country's economy has stabilised and the price index has been zero for almost a year, making the measure meaningless.

However, the bank will restore the service for existing savings deposits of between three and eight years if the price rise index should go up again, the announcement noted.

More Bond Issues Planned To Ease Deficit

*HK2611014991 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
26 Nov 91 p 1*

[By staff reporter Li Hong: "More Bond Issues To Ease Deficit Increases"]

[Text] The central government plans to expand issuance of domestic treasury bonds from next year in a bid to offset the mounting budget deficit and raise fund for key construction projects, a leading government official said yesterday.

China's ongoing modernization drive, which needs increasing investments, is currently bottle-necked by an acute shortage in the State coffers.

Analysts have estimated this year's budget deficit will surpass last year's 10 billion yuan (\$1.886 billion).

The volume of next year's Treasury bonds is planned at around 30 billion yuan (\$5.66 billion), tripling this year's 10 billion yuan (\$1.85 billion) issue, said Zhang Jialun, a leading official in the State Debt Management Department under the Ministry of Finance.

Zhang said the government would continue its "debt investment" policy, even if repayments peaked in the near future.

Next year's domestic debt service and repayment will hit 36.4 billion yuan (\$6.867 billion), an increase of 21 billion yuan over this year, while about \$8 billion of foreign debts will come due in 1992. However, the government had no problem in servicing and repaying the debts, Zhang said.

China's total foreign debt is expected to reach \$52.6 billion by the end of this year.

On management of domestic debt, Zhang said that the central government would introduce some new strategies to improve treasury bonds' issuance, flow and exchange. As part of the bond expansion programme, a number of primary bond markets (bond issuers' markets) and "secondary" bond markets (bond exchange markets) are being set up across the country.

The government is expected to adopt a reformed bond-issuance policy by distributing them mainly through financial firms and under-writers, Zhang added.

This year, the government allowed a 58-member domestic financial syndicate to buy and distribute 2.5

billion yuan (\$470 million) of State treasury bonds. In the end, however, a total of 19 billion yuan (\$3.584 billion) of treasury bonds were sold, nearly doubling the government fund-raising plan for this year.

The move is aimed at ending the previous compulsory bond distribution policy, under which employees were obligated to buy government bonds. It has been hailed by economists as "a bold market-oriented financial reform."

China resumed bond issues in 1981 and, to date, about 120 billion yuan (\$22.64 billion) has been raised to make up for investment shortages. Since 1988, the country has already set up about 1,000 secondary bond exchange markets in 300 cities, employing more than 100,000 people.

If the planned bond reforms are carried out smoothly and consumer confidence builds, bond markets in China could attract a major portion of the 700 billion yuan (\$132 billion) of personal savings deposits in banks, and also from the estimated 200 billion yuan (\$37 billion) of idle cash in the hands of individuals, Zhang added.

Export Goods To Meet International Criteria

*HK2611121391 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in English 1051 GMT 26 Nov 91*

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (HKCNA)—China will turn out its products for export in accordance with international standardized criteria known as ISO9000 in a bid to suit the requirements for China's export commodities by foreign countries, according to information released by the State Import and Export Inspection Bureau.

The international quality guarantee criteria formulated by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) have been adopted by over 40 countries, making them an international standard widely adopted by the international community. A circular issued by the inspection bureau stated that not only did export commodities produced in China have to observe this international standard, but production enterprises throughout the country had also to stick to this standard.

The circular noted that the criteria would be first implemented in Guangdong and Shenzhen in the near future and then would be extended gradually to export enterprises elsewhere across the country.

State Enterprises' Transnational Operation Viewed

*HK2411061691 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 11 Nov 91 p 3*

["Roundup" by staff reporter Liu Litian (0491 7787 1131): "Development, Competition, Invigoration—Transnational Operation Is New Issue in Enterprise Development"]

[Text] The transnational operation of state-owned enterprises represents a new scope for our efforts to further improve large- and medium state-owned enterprises.

Recently, the State Council Research Office; the University of International Business and Economics; the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade International Cooperation Department; and GUANLI SHIJIE [MANAGEMENT WORLD], a State Council Economic Development Center magazine, jointly held a symposium on transnational operation policies. Enterprise managers, experts, and scholars attending the meeting agreed that the timely development of overseas investment enterprises and their transnational operation is an important step to improving large- and medium state-owned enterprises.

Along with the development of reform and opening up, our country has set up overseas enterprises in 101 countries and regions on the five continents. They include 911 nontrading enterprises and 800 trading enterprises (not including those in Hong Kong and Macao). Most of these enterprises have achieved rather good economic results and have entered a new stage of development. In the contemporary pattern of international division of work, the traditional form of conducting production at home and exchanging products abroad will gradually be replaced with internationalized production and transnational operation. Many developing countries have made overseas investment and have set up transnational companies. A number of enterprises in our country have also joined the international competition in this field, and they have accumulated valuable experience in establishing transnational companies with Chinese characteristics and promoting the development of such outwardly oriented economic activities.

Comprehensively opening international markets and attracting foreign capital for the purpose of reinforcing our country's industrial foundation and promoting technological transformation has become a new task in our economic work. Therefore, our country's policy for opening up to the outside world should include the two aspects of bringing in foreign capital and making overseas investment. That is, we should not only welcome foreign businessmen to invest in China, but should also encourage the enterprises with the necessary conditions to run various forms of joint ventures and contractual enterprises or enterprises wholly owned by themselves in overseas areas. Policies should be further improved and adapted to the movement of our planned commodity economy to a more advanced development stage.

Expanding the operation of large- and medium state-owned enterprises and enterprise groups with the necessary technical and economic conditions to overseas areas is a step conducive to the adjustment of our country's industrial structure and export structure.

At present, science and technology are developing by leaps and bounds, and economic and technological

exchanges are expanding day after day. The movement of capital, technology, manpower, and other resources has more and more transcended national boundaries. The importation and exportation of technology and capital into and from developing countries account for a growing proportion. At the present stage, through developing transnational operation to an appropriate degree in opportune moments, our state-owned enterprises can mitigate the shortage of resources they face at home, and may use overseas funds to make up for the shortage of funds at home. Overseas operation will provide state-owned enterprises with broader room for optimizing the combination of production factors, and will thus open a broader way to add new dynamism to the Chinese enterprises.

In this regard, our country has gained certain successful experiences. For example, the China National Metallurgical Products Import and Export Corporation is setting up a joint venture in Australia to develop an iron ore mine in Yina [1837 6719]. After the mine is put into full operation, nearly 10 million tons of good-quality iron ore, that is in short supply at home, will be shipped back to China every year. It is found that the development of a mine on the same scale at home would need eight times the investment needed in the Australian mine. As another example, CITIC adopted the "loaning lease [dai kuan zu lin 6313 2949 4436 6324]" method to make joint investment with Australia's Botolan [3134 3676 5695] in building an aluminium plant. The project was completed financed by foreign capital, and it also achieved satisfactory results. Other large enterprises in our country are also directly involved in the management of enterprises in developed nations through purchasing the whole or part of their stocks, thus learning advanced and new technologies and effective management expertise and methods. This is useful to the transformation and enhancement of their technological conditions and to the improvement of their management, thus narrowing the gap between our enterprises and those in the developed countries and enhancing our enterprises' economic efficiency. Facts have shown that we can do a lot of things in the aspect of overseas investment and transnational operation, and this will bring about more opportunities for our country's foreign economic exchanges.

To engage in overseas operation, our state-owned enterprises need to correctly evaluate their own strength. Our country's direct overseas investment has been developing rather rapidly, but the average scale of the investment projects is still rather small. Our overseas investment is made in more than 10 industries, including forestry; fishery; and the petrochemical, metallurgical, and construction industries. Natural resources development and trade account for a large proportion. The main form of investment is the establishment of new enterprises. Therefore, our overseas investment remains at the initial stage. However, as our country has all branches of industry and traditional technologies that are suited to the needs in many developing countries, we

should pay more attention to conduct transnational operation in Africa and South America when making investment in industrially developed countries and regions. Through more extensive development of joint investment and cooperative operation in the third world, we shall promote South-South cooperation.

Creating better conditions to promote our enterprises' overseas investment and transnational operation and thus making greater achievements in the arena of the international economy may be a new issue that the Chinese enterprises are facing at present.

Guangdong Reforms 'Set Example' for Country

HK1911010591 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
19 Nov 91 p 1

[By staff reporter: "Province's Reform Is Example for China"]

[Text] By opening up the commodity market to private investors, commercial reforms in South China's Guangdong Province have set an example for the entire country, China's top business official said.

After inspecting the coastal province, Minister of Commerce Hu Ping said the results of Guangdong's commodity market reforms over the past 12 years should be studied by all other State-run commercial systems.

Under the previous trade regime, State-owned commercial departments handled all wholesale as well as retail trade. Barriers to trade were common between different localities that tried to protect their own industries.

Guangdong Province, however, has opened commercial business to collective and private individuals, which over 12 years has led to an open, multi-channeled commerce management pattern, Hu said.

Though the market's organization level still needs updating, Guangdong's economy is becoming more market-oriented. The increasing commercialization of agricultural production in the Pearl River Delta was listed by the minister as an example of the province's new development.

Industry now greatly surpasses agriculture in Guangdong's production structure, and as a result, the province has been transformed into a commodity economy.

The new reforms not only apply to the domestic market, but also to trading on the international market, and Guangdong has made break-throughs in setting up large commercial conglomerates, which have further modernized its market.

Hu called Guangdong a leader in economic reform and attributed the success of its commercial innovations to the province's flexible implementation of China's opening up policies. He noted that this is a road that all of China must follow in developing its commerce.

Guangdong's success in commercial reform owes much to progressive thinking, Hu explained.

In another development, China's State Council has announced that it will lift the existing government controls on the supply and distribution of sugar beginning with the next harvest, the Central Broadcasting Station said yesterday.

This means that, for the first time in China, the supply and sale of sugar will be regulated largely by market demands. However, only State or collectively-run firms are allowed to handle wholesale transaction of sugar, the report added.

Article Urges Crackdown on Economic Crimes

HK1511130491 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
11 Nov 91 p 5

[Article by Shi Zhulan (4258 4376 0005), Yang Liang-biao (2799 5328 5903), and Liu Yuhai (0491 3022 3189): "It Is Imperative to Resolutely Crack Down on Economic Crimes in Implementing Reform and Opening Up"]

[Text] It has been 10 years since Comrade Deng Xiaoping suggested the idea of "grasping reform and opening up with one hand, and grasping crackdown on economic crime with another." Practice has shown that it is a strong ideological weapon which enables reform and opening up and economic construction to develop in the socialist direction under the new historical condition, and which is an important component part of the building of the line and principle of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and which is of great significance to attaining our future strategic goal.

In the early 1980's, Comrade Deng Xiaoping proposed the principle of "grasping with both hands," however, during the past 10 years, the mistake of "one hand tough; one hand soft" took place.

When we practice reform and opening up, we must keep guard against and resist the erosion caused by corrupt bourgeois thought, uphold the four cardinal principles, resolutely crack down on economic crimes, and harshly punish and tackle corrupt phenomena. This is Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important enrichment and development of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. When the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee decided to shift the party's central task to economic construction, Comrade Deng Xiaoping promptly reminded the whole party: "We must import advanced technologies from capitalist countries along with other things that are good for us in a planned manner and selectively, but we must never learn or import the capitalist system, nor various kinds of ugly and decadent things." (Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, p 154) In the 1980's, during an inspection trip to Guangdong's special economic zones, he again clearly proposed: It is necessary to use both hands to grasp, with one hand grasping reform and opening up, and the other

harshly cracking down on economic crimes, including grasping ideological and political work. This is the two-point theory.

In practice, however, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's idea of "grasping with both hands" has gone through a process of deepening of understanding and a process of complicated development. In the past 10 years, the struggle against economic crimes witnessed three peaks, and at each important stage of the struggle, under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's idea of "grasping with both hands," things took a turn for the better.

In the early 1980's, along with the launching of economic restructuring in rural areas, the campaign for opening up to the outside world and for invigorating the country also began, and rural and urban economic activities became unprecedentedly vigorous, while township and town enterprises sprouted everywhere, playing an important role in promoting rural economic development and even in promoting national economic development. Some new problems were also brought in, however. Through the entire country, approximately 1.33 million township and town enterprises suddenly emerged. To solve the problems of production, supply, and sales, a large number of salesmen and buyers traveled everywhere, and the sending of gifts or invitations to banquets became a new trend; criminals took the chance to engage in profiteering, bribery, and cheating, and a large number of economic crimes took place. When the window was opened to the outside world, it was impossible to prevent flies and mosquitoes from entering. Criminals inside and outside the border collaborated, and smuggling activities became serious. Some party-member cadres could not endure the test of the new situation caused by reform and opening up, and, in just one or two years, many of them decayed. In our work we lacked the necessary alertness against the influence of bourgeois thought under the condition of reform and opening up; we lacked an adequate understanding of the seriousness of economic crimes; and we relaxed for a short time in our effort to crack down on serious economic crimes. Seeing this situation, Comrade Deng Xiaoping promptly pointed out the seriousness of the problem in early 1982, and demanded that the whole party raise the crackdown on economic crimes and the checking of corruption trend to the plane of bearing on whether modernization construction can succeed and whether state power can be consolidated. He clearly pointed out that, in order to check this trend, it was necessary to give harsh and heavy punishments persistently. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council also rapidly made a series of important decisions, quickly forming a strong nationwide momentum for mobilizing the whole party and people to crack down on crimes in the economic domain. Up to the end of 1982, the country handled more than 29,000 cases of corruption and bribery, experienced the first peak of the crackdown, and forcefully attacked the arrogant economic criminals, playing an active role in safeguarding

good economic order, improving the economic environment, and promoting healthy development of township and town enterprises.

In the second half of 1984, the key effort in economic restructuring changed from rural to urban areas, and the central authorities proposed a series of important measures to change the past economic system, which over-emphasized concentration and exercised too much rigid control, and economic restructuring took a big step forward.

Because a new economic system and a new operation mechanism were not yet established, and because the ability to exercise macroeconomic regulation and control was weak, and the supervisory mechanism was very imperfect, a large number of multifarious "companies" took the chance to develop blindly, and some people used their power and the double-track price system to engage actively in money-power exchanges, blackmail, bribery, corruption, profiteering, and tax evasion. Some people with secret intentions utilized the people's one-sided understanding—in which they consciously or unconsciously set reform and opening up in opposition to the crackdown on economic crimes—to advocate that invigorating the economy required "releasing" the economic criminals, while the bourgeois liberalization persons also spread frightening words to the effect that the "reformers were shot by arrows and dropped from their horses," and that the attack against and the crackdown on economic crimes was to "create new unjust, false, and wrong cases." This enabled various kinds of economic crimes to run rampant in society once again.

In early 1986, Comrade Deng Xiaoping once more stressed the importance of "grasping with both hands" at a Political Bureau meeting and sharply pointed out: "If this trend continues to deteriorate, what does it mean even if the economy is successful? It will cause qualitative changes in other areas, and that will in turn cause qualitative changes in the whole economy." (see Deng Xiaoping's "Build Socialism with Chinese Characteristics," revised edition, p 131). Thereafter, the whole country experienced another peak of the crackdown on economic crimes.

After the concentrated effort at crackdown in 1986, the number of cases of economic crimes dropped somewhat, but objectively there were still many loopholes for criminals to use, while the deep-seated problem of ideological understanding remained unresolved, and many comrades, even some individual leading comrades in the central authorities, did not fully implement Comrade Deng Xiaoping's idea of "grasping with both hands," to the extent that an obvious tendency of "one hand tough, one hand soft" existed in actual work, and economic crimes reemerged. As was pointed out by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, we have been talking about punishing corruption for years, but the result was not great, and the reason might be found inside the party and at the senior level. In particular, when the economy was over-heated, some

criminals took the chance to commit crimes, and "official profiteering" and other serious economic crimes became acute again. A small number of the corrupt party members and cadres gave bribes and grabbed profits by force or trickery, causing great indignation among the people. During the turmoil in the spring of 1989, the fact that those insisting on bourgeois liberalization could arouse some students and people who did not know the truth and involve them was related to this to some extent, and the lesson was very profound. Since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the third-generation central leadership with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core followed Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instruction of first fighting against corruption by resolutely implementing the principle of "grasping with both hands," and overcame the phenomenon of "one hand tough, one hand soft." A series of forceful measures was taken to strengthen party building, ideological and political work, and the ties between the party and the people.

At the same time, a decision was made up to uphold clean government building and resolutely punish corruption, forming the third peak of the crackdown on economic crimes marked by the "two high" [liang gao 0357 7559] notice in August 1989. It has substantial results and played a very important role in safeguarding social stability and protecting economic construction. Not long ago, the Shanghai municipal procuratorial organ conducted a questionnaire survey, and 88.2 percent of the respondents thought that the effort to harshly punish economic crimes such as corruption and bribery has played a role in promoting production and operation in enterprises; 94.5 percent said that, as long as party and government organizations at various levels and the departments concerned can firmly and consistently carry out struggle against corruption and bribery and earnestly strengthen prevention measures, economic crimes such as corruption and bribery can be gradually reduced.

Reflecting on the road we walked in the past 10 years, we can easily see that whenever we resolutely implemented the principle of "grasping with both hands," social habits were healthier and economic order better. Conversely, economic crimes increased and the corruption phenomenon appeared. If we can do our work properly and implement prompt measures, it is possible to reduce these negative factors to the minimum; if we relax, lower our guard, cannot unify our thinking, and have no effective measures, a new recurrence is still possible. We must fully understand this.

"Grasping with both hands" is the correct policy proposed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping who referred to the principle of dialectical materialism and integrated it with the actual situation in our country.

"Grasping with both hands" is the application and development of Chairman Mao's philosophical viewpoint of "two-point theory" under new conditions. The

"two-point theory" holds that for any event, in its course of development, there are two sides, that is, the positive side and the negative side.

To promote a healthy development of a thing, it is necessary to develop its beneficial factors and overcome its unfavorable factors. This is also true of the practice of reform and opening up. Reform is a type of self-development and self-perfection of the socialist system; opening up is an objective need for developing the modern economy, and reform and opening up is the road to a strong country and a rich nation. But the process is not always smooth when carrying out reform and opening up and when walking a road which no one has ever walked before, the process cannot be always smooth. To change the close and rigid pattern of the past and build a new economic system and operation mechanism, there must be a process of exploration and changes in which the imperfect gradually becomes perfect, and the unhealthy becomes comparatively healthy. These imperfect and unhealthy things are easily utilized by some people who carry out illegal activities that destroy our economic construction. At the same time, since the reform and opening up, the corrupt ideology, value, and lifestyle of capitalism will naturally sneak in to erode some people's minds and cause them to degenerate. Therefore, to carry out reform and opening up, we must strengthen work in the area of superstructure—including cracking down on economic crimes—otherwise, it will be very difficult to ensure a healthy development of reform and opening up. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's idea of "grasping with both hands" has profoundly reflected the objective law of operation and development of reform and opening up, and is identical to the party's basic line—"one center, two basic points." The effort to punish and tackle corruption and to crack down on economic crimes is indeed also a concrete embodiment of the upholding of the four cardinal principles.

Under the new historical conditions, "grasping with both hands" reflects the objective situation of the class struggle in the economic domain. At present in our country, although the exploiting class no longer exists, for various reasons, new exploiting elements could possibly be bred. In particular, during reform and opening up, there are more economic patterns, the commodity market continuously expands, and the influence of the exploiting class's thought can easily sneak in, and, therefore, the reemergence of exploiting elements of various kinds becomes more likely. In order to meet their endless desire, some people will use whatever means they can to commit crimes and swallow up a large amount of society's wealth, seriously jeopardizing our socialist undertaking. They are basically opposed to the interests of the broad masses of people.

When the hostile forces inside and outside the borders use the opportunity arising from our practice of reform and opening up to step up their "peaceful evolution" strategy against our country, the struggle becomes more acute. They diligently try to use various activities, such

as economic exchanges, to carry out ideological penetration, and to use capitalism's political system, values, and corrupt lifestyle to erode those who have a weak mind in our contingent, and to cultivate corrupt elements inside our party and state organs. Fact proves that "a thing must first decay before worms appear." The emergence of corruption, bribery, and decadence inside the party will inevitably open an opportunity for the hostile forces to promote their "peaceful evolution." Hostile forces also want to use this method and the strategy of capturing the castle from within to achieve their goal of eventually toppling our socialist system. The phenomenon of serious economic crimes and corruption is a concrete embodiment of the class struggle in a special form under the new conditions.

Speaking in this sense, our struggle against economic crimes and corrupt phenomena is not only a struggle in the economic domain; it is also a political struggle which has a bearing on the fate of our party and country. Therefore, we cannot lower our guard or relax or weaken the proletarian dictatorship. Comrade Xiaoping's idea of "grasping with both hands" is the powerful weapon we use to exercise dictatorship over crimes in the economic domain and to tackle the phenomenon of corruption; it is also an important measure against penetration, subversion, and "peaceful evolution."

Use the principle of "grasping with both hands" as an ideological weapon to further improve the policy of cracking down on economic crimes.

In the past 10 years, we achieved major results in the crackdown on economic crimes, but the struggle is not over yet. Judged from the overall situation, at the initial stage of socialism the conditions conducive to economic crimes still exist. Judged from the actual situation, we have an unbalanced development of work; the problems of serious economic crimes in some units probably have not been touched yet; and some new problems of economic crimes keep occurring. Among the cases of economic crimes handled in Shanghai last year, the cases that took place after the issuance of the "two high" notice accounted for 40.6 percent. Along with the deepening of reform and the expansion of opening up, the struggle against crimes in the economic domain will be more complicated. The struggle will be long-term and arduous. As Comrade Xiaoping pointed out: The crackdown on economic crimes is a long-term and consistent struggle, "at least it must accompany us till the day when the four modernizations are attained." (Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, p 358) We must deeply understand Comrade Deng Xiaoping's thought, and persistently uphold this struggle for a long time.

1. Further unify understanding of the idea of "grasping with both hands." At present, some comrades have a blurred conception of this idea, which holds that the crackdown on economic crimes will affect economic development and hinder reform and opening up. When Comrade Deng Xiaoping proposed "grasping with both hands" in the early 1980's, this concept already existed,

and up to now it has not been completely tackled. Frequently, when our economic work was relatively smooth, this voice died out a bit; when our economy experienced a slide and poor returns, this voice became louder. This spring, at the national symposium on the theory of party building, Comrade Jiang Zemin stressed: "It is wrong to think that we should not carry out reform and opening up if we want to resist the influx of the corrupt thought of capitalism." He said: "We should not set the two up as opposites. Upholding of socialist reform and opening up can be integrated with resolute resistance to the erosion caused by the corrupt thought of capitalism. Only by doing so can we develop our economy, greatly increase our productive forces, and fully indicate the strong points of socialism."

2. Publicize the idea of "grasping with both hands" more extensively and profoundly to further arouse enthusiasm among the masses to fight economic criminals and the corrupt phenomena. In the past 10 years, during the struggle against economic crimes, we scored some results, which could not be separated from the help and support of the broad masses of people. A retired worker in Shanghai wrote in a letter which reported one of his relatives who took bribes that the reason for him to place righteousness above family loyalty was "because I really feel that if this trend is not checked, there is the danger that the country may collapse." Under the new condition, we must all the more insist on the principle of integrating special work with the mass line, do more mass work, publicize the idea of "grasping with both hands," illustrate the party's and government's determination to build clean government, fight corruption, resist erosion, and prevent evolution, and strengthen the people's confidence in social undertaking and their courage to fight various kinds of crimes.

3. Improve the legal system, to ensure that the struggle against economic crimes has law to follow, follow the law, strictly enforce the law, and pursue responsibility when the law is violated. The crackdown on economic crimes is a very solemn task. To score good social results, apart from a firm attitude and a stringent policy, it is also necessary to step up legislation work and to improve the legal system. Judged from the current situation, it is necessary and possible to formulate a special anticorruption law (the Supreme Procuratorate is studying this issue). At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen the construction of organs specifically responsible for anti-corruption within procuratorial departments, improve their quality and struggle ability, and allow each of the cases we handled to become capable of being tested by history.

4. Strengthen party leadership over the work in cracking down on economic crimes. The problem of economic crimes is not just an economic or a legal problem; it is a serious social problem. Therefore, the work in cracking down on economic crimes must be placed in a very important position, and be put onto the important agendas of the party committees of various levels. When we look at reform and opening up, we must also look at

and predict the negative factors which might emerge. We must be able to grasp with both hands; both hands must be similarly strong. Practice proves that in a place where the party committee attaches importance to "grasping with both hands," the place will have less obstacles to the struggle against degeneration, and party spirit and social habit will be better, and economic development will be faster. Party committee leadership is the basic guarantee for winning a victory in the struggle against economic crimes. Governments and legal departments must also actively seek leadership from party committees, and consciously accept the legal supervision by the people's congresses of various levels and by their standing committees as well, and effectively play the role of a dictatorship organ.

Wage Reform To 'Reinvigorate' State Enterprises

OW2511010191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0037 GMT 25 Nov 91

[Text] Changchun, November 25 (XINHUA)—An official from China's Ministry of Labor has disclosed here that the country will further reform the wage system in order to reinvigorate state enterprises.

The official attributed the inefficiency of many state enterprises to heavy taxation, lack of funds available for technical upgrading, imperfect management mechanisms and inappropriate state macro-control, and an irrational wage system.

The results of a recent survey released by the ministry showed that an effort to link wages with economic returns which is being practiced throughout the country has been an important factor in reinvigorating industrial and commercial enterprises.

To date, over 95,000 enterprises throughout China have implemented wage reform, a program which began in 1985. The enterprises employ over 38.75 million workers, or half of the labor force for state enterprises.

The survey also revealed that the reform has not only promoted economic results but also the productive forces of enterprises, and has enabled them to maintain a tight controls on increasing wages.

For example, the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex in Shanghai, the largest of its kind in China, reduced its employees from 40,000 in 1988 to 34,000 in 1990. Nonetheless, Baoshan was able to increase production during the period.

NPC Makes Feasibility Study of 3 Gorges Project

OW2411174791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1554 GMT 24 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)—The investigation group under the National People's Congress (NPC) ended a 12-day feasibility study of the Three Gorges Project in Sichuan, Hunan and Hubei Provinces and returned to Beijing today.

The Three Gorges Project on the Yangtze River will be China's largest water conservancy and waterpower project.

The investigation group was composed of 25 members, headed by Chen Muhua, vice chairwoman of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress.

Since the Three Gorges Project calls for huge investment and resettlement of over 1 million inhabitants around the project site, the Chinese Government is very cautious about the problem.

The investigation group inspected the Three Gorges Project site, Gezhouba Dam, Jingjiang River Dyke, Jingjiang Flood-Diversion Area, and the areas of Dongtinghu Lake in the three provinces.

The group made a thorough investigation of the trial emigration work in the project areas which are in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River.

It is the largest on-the-spot investigation group organized by the NPC for investigating a project since the foundation of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

Chief officials in charge of Hunan and Hubei Provinces said the threat of flood to the areas in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River is on the increase. With economic development and an increasing population in the flood-diversion areas, huge losses would be incurred if the areas had to be used to divert flooding.

Officials in the Three Gorges Project area in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River said hesitation over the project hampered economic and social development in the area. At present, the people's living standard is rather low in the area.

Local governments said the Three Gorges Project is the key project in harnessing and developing the Yangtze River. Construction of the project can effectively prevent flooding from affecting the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River. It can provide a large quantity of power for economic development in central and east China. Navigation in the river can be also improved.

A local official said construction of the Three Gorges Project is necessary and in line with the long-term development of the country and the urgent situation of flood prevention, shortage of energy and extension of transportation.

Officials said they wish the decision to construct the project could be made as early as possible.

Chen said conducting the investigation is in preparation for the discussion of the project in the National People's Congress.

She said the ongoing trial work of emigration at the project site proceeded well and the method should be improved and spread in the area.

Investigation group members said the demands of local officials and the masses will be passed on to the National People's Congress.

Labor Service Alleviates Shortage of Jobs

OW2311052391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0451 GMT 23 Nov 91

[Text] Wuhan, November 23 (XINHUA)—Thousands of labour service firms which have sprung up in recent years throughout China are providing more and more jobs to urban youths, many of whom would otherwise have been unemployed.

According to a national conference in session here to discuss the State Council's stipulations on the management of labor service enterprises in the past 12 years, 200,000 labor service enterprises have been established across China. These organizations have provided jobs to 16 million urban people and generated an average of 90.7 billion yuan of income and 8.2 billion yuan of state profits each year.

According to a responsible official from the Ministry of Labor, since the late 1970s the number of job seekers has far exceeded the number of jobs available.

In order to alleviate the strain, the State Council decided to allow localities to develop labor service enterprises so as to increase the supply of jobs.

"The increase of job opportunities has not only enhanced the production force, but also eliminated many potential threats to society," the official said.

The labor service enterprises are also providing training to job seekers. So far, they have trained a total of six million people.

These enterprises now are employing 8.2 million people.

Wang Bingqian Awards Special Certificates

OW2111112391 Beijing Central Television Program
One Network in Mandarin 1400 GMT 20 Nov 91

[From the "Night News" program]

[Text] This morning, the Ministry of Finance held a discussion meeting to issue special government allowance certificates.

Wang Bingqian, state councilor and minister of finance, presented certificates to five comrades, including (Xu Yi) and (Yang Jifan), who are among the first group of comrades from the financial system entitled to special government allowances.

The attendees held: Issuing special government allowances is an important guiding policy decision made by

the Central Committee and the State Council. It has the significance of strengthening and improving intellectuals' work in a new era. It has also reflected how the party and government are concerned for and value the broad masses of intellectuals. [Video shows Wang Bingqian presenting certificates and shaking hands, then delivering an address]

Increasing Role of Rural Enterprises Viewed

OW2311133091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0554 GMT 23 Nov 91

[By Reporters Wang Yanbin (3769 6056 1755) and Qi Shaonan 7871 4801 3948]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Nov (XINHUA)—Thanks to the promotion of the household-based system of contracted responsibility with remuneration linked to output, the growth of China's rural enterprises has been phenomenal. Their growing weight in the rural areas and throughout the national economy has attracted widespread attention. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, the gross output value of our country's rural enterprises in the first year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan period will reach another new height and exceed 1 trillion yuan for the first time.

Rural enterprises together with the household-based system of contracted responsibility system are the two most outstanding outgrowths of the reforms that have been carried out in our country's rural areas.

Rural enterprises, with its vast growth potential, has brought riches to people in the rural areas.

China's rural enterprises, recording a mere 493 million yuan of total output value in 1978, have seen their total output value mushroom to over 20 times in a span of 13 years. Starting in 1986, rural enterprises have consecutively maintained the leading position in the rural economy. Rural enterprises now account for 60 percent of the total social output value in rural areas. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, rural enterprises accounted for 31.5 percent of the net increase in the gross domestic product, 50 percent of the net increase in taxes, 30 percent of the net increase in foreign exchange earnings, 67 percent of the increase in the total rural social output value, and half of the net increase in the peasants' per capita income. The fixed assets of rural enterprises have already accounted for 80 percent of the rural collectives' fixed assets. Rural enterprises have dominated the economy in China's vast rural areas.

Our country's rural economy and social development have long been plagued by a number of problems such as overpopulation, surplus labor, and resources shortages. Other problems include seeking ways to help peasants become prosperous in a country faced with dwindling arable land and assisting the state to solve financial difficulties by securing enormous construction funds needed for rural areas. The rapid development of the rural enterprises in the last decade have helped these

problems. So far, the nation's rural enterprises have provided jobs for nearly 100 million people in rural areas, thus nearly halving the number of surplus labor in rural areas. Peasants' total annual direct income from rural enterprises reached 100 billion yuan. Rural enterprises have in a sense become the biggest "fountain-heads" and "money trees" for peasants in their efforts to attain common prosperity.

Next to the state's investment, rural enterprises have become the biggest investors in agriculture and rural construction. They have helped lay a foundation and serve as a guarantee for a sustained and steady development of the rural economy. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, rural enterprises' investment in various rural construction projects alone reached 450 million yuan. They also invested 270 million yuan in farm-related industrial projects.

Rural enterprises have not only invigorated the economy but also helped accelerate the optimal readjustment of rural industrial structure. A new economic setup with agriculture as a foundation and rural enterprises as a predominant force—and which is characterized by a comprehensive development of agriculture, industry, commerce, construction, transportation, and services—is now in place in our country's rural areas. Except for military products, rural enterprises are now involved in the production of every category of industrial product. The rural economy now enjoys an unprecedented bloom.

The unexpected rise of the rural enterprises gives rise to a large number of villages and townships that form distinctive economic belts near China's large- and medium-sized cities in Liaodong peninsula, Jiaodong peninsula, Changjiang delta, southern Fujian delta, and Zhujiang delta. These economic belts have become the most dynamic regions of China's rural areas and have strongly attracted investments from both domestic and overseas investors. There are over 7,000 Sino-foreign enterprises and other types of cooperative enterprises in rural areas. The gradual merging of farming and industry, and cities and rural areas, in these economic belts have progressed to such an extent that they are no longer distinguishable.

Some economic experts predict that rural enterprises—as a major force that brings about the commercialization, specialization, and modernization of the rural economy—will account for half the total gross domestic product and 80 percent of the total social output value in rural areas by the end of this century.

Vice Minister of Agriculture Ma Zhongchen said that the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have, after considering of China's actual situation, made a major strategic decision to develop rural enterprises. He also pointed out that developing rural enterprises is also a major component in building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The initiative and creativity of the vast number of peasants have been a driving force behind the difficult but persistent development of rural enterprises. Our country's historical development dictates that we should unwaveringly develop rural enterprises.

Broaden Role in Development

*OW2411030491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0248 GMT 24 Nov 91*

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)—China's rural enterprises are expanding and playing a more and more important role in national economic development, a report in the PEOPLE'S DAILY [RENMIN RIBAO] said today.

The Chinese Ministry of Agriculture says that the total output value of rural enterprises is expected to exceed 1,000 billion yuan (200 billion U.S. dollars) in 1991, the first year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-95).

The mushrooming of rural industrial enterprises and the implementation of the household contract responsibility system are two major achievements of the Chinese rural reform. The rural enterprises have enabled more and more farmers to get well-off.

The total output value of rural firms was only 49.3 billion yuan (about 8.86 billion U.S. dollars) in 1978.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-90), the rural gross social output rose by a net 67 percent, and half of the annual per capita income for peasants came from rural enterprises.

At present the rural firms employs nearly 100 million rural laborers.

In the past five years, a total of 45 billion yuan (about 9 billion U.S. dollars) were invested by the rural firms in various rural construction projects.

Special rural economic development areas have been formed in the Liaodong Peninsula, Jiaodong Peninsula, Yangtze River Delta, Minnan Delta and Pearl River Delta.

China now has more than 7,000 rural firms using overseas funds in the form of joint or cooperative ventures.

East Region

Wu Bangguo Speaks on Public Security Work

OW2311153391 Shanghai People's Radio Network
in Mandarin 2230 GMT 22 Nov 91

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee held a meeting of party members and responsible cadres yesterday [22 November] to transmit the guidelines set forth at the 18th National Public Security Work Conference.

Wu Bangguo, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, delivered an important speech at the meeting. Wu Bangguo stressed: Leading cadres at all levels should be fully aware of the fact that it is extremely important to step up public security work in the current situation. To realize the second-step strategic objective of doubling the total output value of the national economy in the 1990's, we need a stable political and social environment. Therefore, instead of weakening public security work, we should strengthen it. He said: In the new historical period, we should further define the basic task of public security and protection work. Public security organs should strengthen their work in the following areas. First, they should prevent and crack down on sabotages by various hostile elements and resist and crush the conspiracy of peaceful evolution by the international hostile forces. As these are primary tasks in our struggle against our enemies, we must exert full efforts and do a good job. Second, we should persist in carrying out the policy of cracking down hard on serious crimes, fully implement various measures for comprehensive management of social order, and jointly do a good job in stabilizing social order.

Wu Bangguo called on public security organs, public security cadres, and police at all levels to study the guidelines laid down at the 18th National Public Security Conference; further rise with force and spirit; raise the fighting spirit; persist in strict management of public security forces; continuously do a good job in building clean and honest public security forces and in adopting a good workstyle. Wu Bangguo further called on all levels of party committees to strengthen leadership over public security and protection work in a down-to-earth manner. Leading cadres should personally involve themselves in all major cases, all major security and protection work, in all policy matters, and in issues with high political significance.

Yesterday's meeting was presided over by Ni Hongfu, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee. At the meeting, Zhu Daren, director of the municipal Public Security Bureau, relayed the guidelines set forth at the 18th National Public Security Work Conference.

Zhao Qizheng, Wang Chongqi, (Wang Xing), and other leaders attended yesterday's meeting.

Criminals Apprehended, Surrender in Shanghai

HK2511062091 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 0822 GMT 23 Nov 91

[Text] Shanghai, 23 Nov (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—On 20 November, 48 hours after the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau issued the wanted circular for 99 major thieves and burglars, four wanted lawbreakers had been arrested, and nine people surrendered to the police.

Cao Weiguang, a wanted swindler; Lu Chunlin, a wanted burglar; and two other lawbreakers were caught by the public security personnel through careful investigation, or were brought to justice after they were discovered by residents. Luo Yihua, Sheng Jianwei, and seven other wanted lawbreakers, awed by the severity of law enforcement, surrendered to the public security organs in their own residential districts.

According to the municipal Public Security Bureau, as of midnight on 21 November, 2,158 thieves, robbers, and other criminal offenders had given themselves up to police. Among them, four were murderers, 273 were thieves stealing things valued over 1,000 yuan, and 32 were lawbreakers stealing, embezzling, or cheating to obtain over 10,000 yuan.

Shanghai Strengthens Flood Control Facilities

OW2411080891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0747 GMT 24 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)—Shanghai, the biggest industrial city in China, is launching a water-control project on the Taipu River in the aim to combat the threat of floods in the Taihu Lake Valley.

The river which is 57.14 kilometers long flows from Jiangsu's Taihu Lake to Shanghai's Huangpu River via Zhejiang Province. It is the main channel for flood water in the valley.

The Taihu Lake Valley, a densely populated area, is known as China's "Golden Valley." Industrial and agricultural output value takes up one eighth of the country's total, and the public revenue occupies one-sixth of the country's total.

Last summer's flood in the area caused a loss of 10 billion yuan (1.88 billion U.S. dollars). The main reason was a lack of reliable flood discharge channels.

The project of harnessing the Taipu River involves digging out 50 million cubic meters of earth, widening the riverbed to about 130 meters and the river's surface to about 200 meters.

Meanwhile, 59 dams and more than 10 bridges will be built on the river. A large pumping station will be designed to improve the city's drinking water.

The Taipu River project is only part of the whole project in the Taihu Lake Valley. The others are projects harnessing the 5.1-kilometer-long Red Flag River and the 8.7-kilometer-long Lanlugang River, and projects reinforcing the 51.5-kilometer-long bank near the city's Minhang District and the 208-kilometer-long Huangpu River bank from the bank to Wusongkou.

All this calls for an investment of one billion yuan and will be completed by the end of 1995.

Urban Credit Cooperatives Founded in Shanghai

OW2611033791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1602 GMT 25 Nov 91

[By reporter Wang Hongyang (3076 3163 3152)]

[Text] Shanghai's 42 urban credit cooperatives today extended a total of 35 million yuan to trading companies in Shanghai, the Municipal Poultry Eggs Company, and the No. 5 Woolen Textile Mill, a noted giant in Shanghai's woolen textile industry.

The Federation of Shanghai Municipality's Urban Credit Cooperatives was officially founded after proclaiming its intention to "make the small help the big." With the approval of the People's Bank of China, the federation will, under the guidance of the People's Bank of Shanghai, have overall jurisdiction over all types of urban credit cooperatives in Shanghai. According to statistics, more than 1,400 people are employed by Shanghai's urban credit cooperatives, whose balance of deposits at the end of October amounted to over 1.4 billion yuan. So far, the cooperatives have extended credit worth nearly 2 billion yuan.

Shanghai's urban credit cooperatives have demonstrated their vitality of reform and opening to the outside world in the past five years by meeting the financial needs of medium and small industrial and commercial enterprises of different types of ownership. To continue expanding their financial service, the urban credit cooperatives have set up special technical transformation loans to help collective enterprises adjust their product mix and have opened a special service to help individual industrial and commercial units settle accounts through direct remittances to different localities. In addition, the cooperatives have also opened insurance agencies and other agent services to help in the collection of electrical, gas, and telephone fees. Since the beginning of this year, the credit cooperatives have been rendering active support to large and medium state enterprises by participating in joint syndicated loans, extending credit worth 400.1 million yuan in the first 10 months of this year.

Shanghai Real Estate Draws Foreign Investment

OW2411033791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0307 GMT 24 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)—Real estate is attracting more overseas investment in Shanghai.

Up till now, foreigners have invested 1.53 billion U.S. dollars in real estate, making 61 percent of the city's total foreign investment, according to local newspaper SHANGHAI BUSINESS NEWS.

Seven pieces of land, located in the Pudong New Area and other three economic and technology development zones—Kaohejing, Minhang and Hongqiao—have been rented out to overseas investors, receiving a rent of 84.2 million U.S. dollars, said the paper.

Hotels with about 4,000 apartments, office buildings with 380,000 square meters of floor space and apartments of 180,000 square meters have been built around the Jinan Temple, the Shanxi Road and the Hongqiao Road.

The average real estate investment among the foreign-funded enterprises is 27.34 million U.S. dollars, 7.7 times more than in other fields.

In the near future, 20,000 square meters of land for industrial use in the Caohejing Development Zone, and 3,000 square meters and a golf course in the Gubei New Area will be put on public auction.

The real estate investment is conducive for attracting more foreign investment, the paper said.

Since 1949 when the People's Republic was founded, China's lands were used free until 1987, when the State Council decided to conduct tests of renting out lands in six open coastal cities including Shenzhen, Shanghai, Tianjin and Guangzhou.

Shanghai took the lead in the tests in June 1988, renting 1.29 hectares of land in the Hongqiao Development Zone to Sun Zhongli, a Chinese running business in Japan.

Five months later, Shanghai set the highest price record so far in China of renting another piece of land in Hongqiao to a Hong Kong corporation at 2,300 U.S. dollars for a square meter.

Shanghai Units Provide for Returned Personnel

OW2511014491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0126 GMT 25 Nov 91

[Text] Shanghai, November 25 (XINHUA)—Shanghai public health departments have acquired a good harvest of research achievements in recent years, most of which were made by personnel returned from abroad after finishing studies.

During the Seventh Five-Year-Plan period (1986-1990), one third of the 200 important medical and public health research advancements made in the city were made by returned personnel, thanks to the good conditions provided for them by related departments.

Since 1978, Shanghai public health departments have sent over 600 persons to study in the United States, Britain, France and Japan. More than 400 of them have returned after finishing their studies.

Many of the returned personnel have become core members in the medical research circles in the city.

In recent years, Shanghai public health departments have allocated funds and built 10 laboratories specially for returned personnels. Other preferential terms for them include the priority in the approval of research subjects, allocation of funds, equipment and the appointment of assistant personnel.

Since 1983, 10 research subjects proposed by returned personnel have been listed key research projects by the State Ministry of Public Health and the State Commission of Science and Technology, and other 40 have been listed key subjects in the city's medical and public health research plan.

Children's Food Factory Planned for Pudong Zone

OW2511112591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1056 GMT 25 Nov 91

[Text] Shanghai, November 25 (XINHUA)—China's Ministry of Light Industry has recently approved the establishment of the country's largest children's food factory in the Pudong New Development Zone in Shanghai, the leading manufacturing center.

The factory will involve a total investment of 200 million yuan. Its production lines and equipment will be imported from abroad. The first phase of the project will be completed during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-95).

It is learned that the new factory will be the expansion of the existing Shanghai children's food factory. It will mainly engage in developing nutritious series of food for children.

Shanghai Sets Up Engineering Research Center

OW2611072891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0708 GMT 26 Nov 91

[Text] Shanghai, November 26 (XINHUA)—A biological engineering research center, the first of its kind in Shanghai, has gone into operation here.

The center, under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, cost 64 million yuan to build and equip, and covers a floor space of 53,000 sq m.

Biological engineering is a frontier science which has developed rapidly in China in the past few years.

Chen Huanyou Views Jiangsu Housing Reform Plan

OW2411053491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0823 GMT 23 Nov 91

[By reporter Liao Yuan (1675 0626)]

[Text] Nanjing, 23 Nov (XINHUA)—Jiangsu Governor Chen Huanyou announced yesterday that reform of

Jiangsu's housing system will now enter the implementation stage following the previous preparatory stage of experimenting and drawing up specific reform plans.

A provincial meeting on housing reform urged 11 cities under the provincial authorities, following "Opinions on Reform of the Housing System of Cities and Towns in Jiangsu Province," approved by the State Council's Leading Group for Reform of the Housing System and beginning on this date, to address themselves to drawing up practical and feasible plans for implementation of housing reform in order to ensure that housing reform will be implemented in all 11 cities during the first half of next year. The main points of the opinions on implementing the province's housing system reform include establishing a housing accumulation fund system, raising rents step by step for the issuance of subsidies, paying a deposit for renting public residential houses for the first time, providing preferential treatment to workers for purchasing houses, establishing a housing fund system, and using various means to build new houses. According to computations by the Jiangsu Provincial Finance Department and the provincial housing reform office, about 665 million yuan will be added to the province's housing construction fund one year after its housing reform plan is implemented.

The province has regarded selling public residential houses as a starting point of reforming its housing system; it has achieved considerable results so far. According to incomplete statistics, the province has sold more than 740,000 square meters of public residential houses for about 200 million yuan in the past three years.

Collective Effort Secures Good Harvest in Jiangsu

OW2311062491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0558 GMT 23 Nov 91

[Text] Nanjing, November 23 (XINHUA)—All of Chen Fengxiang's 3.3-hectares of contracted farmland were flooded in the first days of July this year, but if you visit him now he might merrily tell you that he has harvested about 750 kg of rice more than last year.

A farmer in Yangyuan village of Tangqiao Township in Zhangjiagang city, Chen said that he was at first dismayed by the adverse natural elements which could not be prevented.

"Chance was against me but people around me and from afar helped me on my feet," he said.

When flooding occurred, he said, the village's farming service station installed four pumps to drain water from his field and then applied additional chemical fertilizer to the crops. With assistance from outside, field management was undertaken with care so that the standing crops grew fast and healthy. The result was a good harvest.

The story of Chen is not unique in the rural areas of southern Jiangsu Province, one of the worst-flooded regions in the country in summer this year.

According to government officials from Jiangsu's Suzhou, Wuxi and Changzhou cities, the area's grain and cotton harvests have approached the record-highs of last year. The average per hectare rice yield reached 7.5 tons, and cotton balls reached 975,000 a hectare. This was unexpected, they said.

The officials attributed the "magic" to the collective economic strength accumulated over the years and assistance from the outside that made it possible for the local people to triumph over the natural adversities.

They particularly mentioned the role of socialized farming service stations that mushroomed in recent years in southern Jiangsu, one of the vanguards in the country's agricultural modernization drive.

When vast areas of farmland were flooded around scenic Suzhou city, for example, more than 3.1 million horsepowers of pumping equipment from such stations and local rural enterprises were mobilized to drain most of the floodwater within three days. The worst part of the fields suffered only ten days of flooding.

Over the past few years, service networks equipped with powerful machinery and technologies, and irrigation and drainage networks of high standard have been set up in all villages in the area. They are seen as the best warriors to fight against the severe floods.

In Shijie village in Qianzhou Township, Wuxi city, local farmers at first decided to abandon their crops in their fields as the farmland became a stretch of water that could not be separated from the near-by fish-cultivating ponds. When the waters were drained off, the villagers sadly realized that the majority of the rice plants had been eaten by fish. But Zhang Shengliang, a local agricultural technician, soothed the farmers after he carefully studied the remains of the eaten paddy-stems and found that they were still alive. Zhang told the farmers how to save the rice crops. They first dried up the fields for three days and then applied chemical fertilizers, fungicides and plant growth stimulants. Days later, the farmers were happy to find that the rice plants grew up even better than normal years. The harvest proved that their yield was a remarkable 7,830 kg per hectare.

A local official pointed out that such technical assistance and service is one of the main tasks of the stations that have proved successful. He added that weather was against the local people in July but it remained sunny for long periods in August that contributed to the good harvest.

After gathering in the harvest, the local farmers immediately plunged into a big campaign to repair and build the irrigation and drainage network. They say they wish to maintain or even further raise their harvests in the years to come.

Central-South Region

Regional CPPCC Work Meeting Held in Wuhan

HK2611010791 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] The fourth session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] work meeting of the six provinces and autonomous regions of Central-South China was held in Wuchang today.

In attendance were Yao Wenxu, chairman of the Hainan CPPCC Committee; Yang Kuizhang, vice chairman of the Guangdong CPPCC Committee; Yao Kelu, vice chairman of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee; Long Yuxian, vice chairman of the Hunan CPPCC Committee; Wei Qingong, vice chairman of the Henan CPPCC Committee; Shen Yinluo, chairman of the Hubei CPPCC Committee; Hu Hengshan, Xie Zhi, and Jian Tiancong, vice chairmen of the Hubei CPPCC Committee; and CPPCC representatives from eight cities, including Haikou, Guangzhou, Zhongshan, Guilin, Changsha, Changde, Zhengzhou, and Wuhan.

Guan Guangfu, Qian Yunlu, Zhong Shuqiao, and Li Daqiang, leading comrades of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, provincial government, and Wuhan Party Committee, attended the meeting to extend their congratulations. On behalf of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and government, Guan Guangfu, provincial party secretary, warmly congratulated comrades of the fraternal provinces and autonomous region and hoped they would express their opinions and suggestions for the work of Hubei Province. Shen Yinluo, chairman of the provincial committee of the CPPCC, made an enthusiastic speech at the meeting.

At the meeting, representatives from the six provinces and autonomous region in Central-South China talked freely and shared experiences with each other, centering around the theme of developing democracy, strengthening unity, and making suggestions and efforts for the realization of the 10-Year Program and the five-year plan. They also expressed views on how to further bring into play the role of the CPPCC in the new situation.

Exhibition Recounts Efforts Against Corruption

OW2511131891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1305 GMT 25 Nov 91

[Text] Guangzhou, November 25 (XINHUA)—An exhibition of China's progress in combating embezzlement and bribery over the past decade has produced great impact in Guangzhou, the capital of southern China's Guangdong Province.

An official from the Guangdong provincial People's Procuratorate reports that the exhibition has attracted over 300,000 people since it opened on Nov. 13.

The exhibition includes two sections, one of which shows the government policies against corruption and the nationwide anti-embezzlement and anti-bribery campaign, while the other outlines 15 typical cases of corruption uncovered by procuratorial organs in Guangdong Province in recent years.

According to the official, the exhibition has aroused the enthusiasm of the masses to participate in the anti-embezzlement and anti-bribery campaign.

"I am confident with the efforts made by the government to fight against embezzlement and bribery," said one visitor.

Since the exhibition opened, the Guangdong provincial People's Procuratorate has accepted and heard four cases of corruption which were reported by visitors to the exhibition.

Zhao Fulin Labors on Water Conservation Project

*HK2611085091 Nanning Guangxi People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Nov 91*

[Excerpts] Regional party, government, and military leaders, including Zhao Fulin, Cheng Kejie, Liu Mingzu, Chen Huiguang, Wen Guoqing, Wang Jingbo, (Zheng Shengxia), and (Liu Siliang); cadres and workers of regional party and government leading organs; and officers and men of regional military district, the Air Force stationed in Guangxi, and Guangxi Armed Police Force; numbering over 850, went to the site where the embankment of the Hai He is being reinforced in (Kangxinling) Township, Qinzhou City to participate in winter water conservation construction on 19 November.

That day, red flags were fluttering over the sites of winter water works construction in rural Qinzhou City amid a clamor of voices. Over 135,000 people from all over the city went to the construction sites.

The regional leaders took part in the labor at a low, vulnerable, four-kilometer-long part of the sea dike at Changpo village, (Kangxinling) Township. [passage omitted]

After Zhao Fulin and other provincial party, government, and military leaders came to the site and listened to the briefing on the developments of the project by the local cadres, they immediately took shovels and [words indistinct] and joined other workers.

At the section for which the cadres from regional organs were responsible, Zhang Fulin and other comrades shoveled and transported soil together with some young men. They then went to sections taken care of by Guangxi Military District, the Air Force stationed in Guangxi, and Guangxi Armed Police force and visited and conveyed greetings to the officers and men participating in the construction. They transported soil and put it on the dike with the officers and men. When they were hungry and thirsty, they would eat the food they had brought with them and drank boiled water with the masses.

During their break from transporting the soil with the cadres and peasants of Changpo village, Zhao Fulin and Cheng Kejie gave speeches.

Comrade Zhao Fulin said: Today, the regional party, government, and military leaders, officers and men of the Air Force and Armed Police in Guangxi, as well as the cadres and workers in the leading organs of these sectors, have all come. Even Wei Ruilin, the 79-year-old vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference regional committee, also came to join everybody in the labor. Our hearts are linked with yours. Here, I would like to extend my good wishes and respect to you and take this opportunity to send greetings and respectful thoughts to the masses of various nationalities who have made strenuous efforts in the field of water works construction.

Zhao Fulin said: In invigorating Guangxi's economy, agriculture is the foundation, and water conservation is the lifeline of agriculture and hence the fundamental industry of the entire economy. Carrying out water works construction is a great cause of all ages that benefits us now and the coming generations. It caters to the public's will and aspiration. Leaders at various levels must be most determined and make greatest efforts to mobilize the entire society to achieve success in the construction of farmland water works and lay the foundation for the steady development of agriculture. Urban government organs, enterprises, institutions, and all trades and professions must make due contributions to this.

Zhao Fulin also said: The most important thing in the construction of farmland water works is to rely on ourselves and struggle hard. The state and the governments at various levels will give their support. But such support will be very limited. Therefore, it is necessary to mobilize the broad masses of peasants to invest labor and replace the idea that construction of water works is the business of the state with the idea that peasants are the main investors in the construction of farmland water works. We should be scientifically-minded, seek practical results, and treasure the efforts of the people.

Zhao Fulin said in conclusion: Now an upsurge of winter water works construction has taken shape throughout the region. But the development is not balanced. He requested the slow-moving counties and cities to step up their planning and action and mobilize the masses to participate in the campaign as soon as possible. There should be construction going on in every township and every village, so as to bring the upsurge of farmland water works construction of the whole region to a new height.

Cheng Kejie said: It is very significant that Qinzhou has mobilized over 135,000 people to work at water works construction sites. The effort we make by coming to join them is minimal. The purpose is to support you in this highly meaningful activity. He requested the party organizations, governments, military establishments, masses, and the entire community of the region to support, and make efforts for, the construction of water works and the

improvement of agricultural production conditions, and plunge into the upsurge of winter water works construction as soon as possible.

Views SRV Cooperation

HK2611060191 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 26 Nov 91 p 2

[Dispatch from Nanning by staff reporter Chung Wen-i (6945 5113 0001) and special correspondent Li Hai (6849 3189): "Special Interview With Zhao Fulin, Guangxi Regional Party Secretary, on Region's Expansion of Opening Up and Economic Invigoration"]

[Text] Nanning, 25 Nov (WEN WEI PO)—In a special interview with our reporters a few days ago, Zhao Fulin, Guangxi regional party secretary, stated: Guangxi is facing a rare, good opportunity for the expansion of its opening up. With regard to the region's economic invigoration, it will be very difficult to accomplish something magnificent without expanding opening up.

He added: After the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations, the border areas are no longer in a state of war, and Guangxi also has a chance for economic development. It can concentrate its efforts and wisdom on developing production, and truly take economic construction as the center. In the meantime, the state has formulated preferential policies for border trade. Facts have proved that since these policies and measures have brought material benefits to people living in the border areas, they have enjoyed full popular support.

He continued: As far as Guangxi's expansion of opening up is concerned, although there are some unfavorable conditions, the region still has its own strong points. The biggest strong point is that the region is rich in natural resources. Guangxi is rich in agricultural, nonferrous metal, hydropower, and tourism resources. In addition, it has a coastline of more than 1,000 km, a border of more than 800 km, and a river system linked with the Zhu Jiang. There are excellent conditions for the expansion of opening up along the coastline, the border, and the rivers.

While talking about measures taken by Guangxi for the expansion of opening up, Zhao Fulin stressed: We should, first of all, enhance our sense of opening up and commodity economy. We should never lock our doors against the world. In the meantime, Guangxi has formulated a series of policies and measures for the expansion of opening up. The focal point of the expansion project lies in Beihai. Beihai, as one of the 14 coastal cities opened up to the outside world, should make use of the policies sufficiently and completely. The opening up of Beihai will bring along the development along the coastline, the border and the rivers, and the opening up of the whole region as well. Therefore, Guangxi has decided to build the Qinzhou-Beihai railroad in order to give full play to Beihai's functions and role as a port.

With regard to border trade, Zhao Fulin stressed that it should be "administered well and enlivened." Guangxi's border trade has been developing very rapidly, and its trade volume is expected to exceed 1 billion yuan this year, an increase of 100 percent over last year. With the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations, business will become greater and greater, and state-owned companies should more and more participate in this business. Border trade should be focused on invigorating enterprises and selling more products manufactured by Guangxi. The development of border trade will enable Guangxi to exploit its unique strong points. Guangxi is now planning to establish development zones in special areas, including the border cities of Pingxiang, Dongxing, and others to attract investment by foreign businessmen, who will build factories manufacturing export products for the Vietnam market.

Zhao Fulin also pointed out: With the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations, there will be more frequent and closer economic contacts between Guangxi and Vietnam. Not long ago, Vietnamese leader Do Muoi and others visited Nanning. They visited a local brewery and diesel engine plant. The Vietnamese side stated that it needed to import 60,000 small diesel engines annually, and that it wished to cooperate with Guangxi to establish plants to produce this kind of product. In addition, Guangxi has reached an agreement with Vietnam on electric power supply. North Vietnam has a surplus of electric power, whereas Guangxi lacks electricity. Guangxi will import electric power from Vietnam. As far as technical cooperation is concerned, Guangxi is currently helping Vietnam transform a chemical fertilizer plant, so that its annual production output can be increased from 50,000 tons to 200,000 tons.

Zhao Fulin also stressed: The measures taken by Guangxi for the expansion of opening up also include the expansion of the use of foreign capital. In this connection, Guangxi is creating necessary conditions, including a fine investment environment, preferential policies, and so on. He called on Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan businessmen to conduct more inspections and make more investments in Guangxi.

Guangxi Builders Undertake Overseas Projects

HK2511093891 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1012 GMT 20 Nov 91

[By Li Zhaohui (2621 2600 2547): "Guangxi Undertakes Overseas Projects With Total Value of Over \$100 Million in the First Three Quarters of This Year"]

[Text] Nanning 20 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Guangxi building departments have made remarkable accomplishments in undertaking overseas projects. In the first three quarters of this year alone, Guangxi International Economic and Technological Cooperation Company, which specializes in this operation, signed contracts on overseas projects with a total value exceeding \$100 million.

It is worth mentioning that the company has taken the lead in entering the Chad market, which had long been monopolized by France. They contracted the project of the People's Palace intended for international conferences in Ndjamea, Chad's capital. The large building involves a \$100 million investment, with a total floor space of some 17,000 square meters. The entire foundation and the main body were completed in only 18 months. Guangxi is now undertaking 16 projects in Chad.

Pakistan's key project, the Qiaxima [1874 6007 7456] water conservancy project was taken up by a Guangxi company when its predecessor, a local company, gave it up at a loss. The project is now under way smoothly; hopefully, it will be completed next spring. Pakistani Prime Minister Mian Mohammad Nawaz Sharif praised Guangxi's building team for its fast progress and good quality of work in inspecting the work site early this month. The Pakistani Water and Power Administration stated that post-construction projects of the Qiaxima water conservancy work would also be undertaken by Guangxi. From now on, if Guangxi enters a bid in any hydropower project, it will be free from examination of its qualifications. Guangxi has founded engineering managerial offices and engineering contracting bases in 12 countries and regions including the United States and Vietnam. Over the past six years, Guangxi International Economic and Technological Cooperation Company has undertaken \$1.2 billion in projects.

'Steady' Economic Growth Reported in Guangxi

HK2611101691 Nanning Guangxi People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Nov 91

[Text] According to the information provided by the Urban Social Economic Survey Team of the autonomous region, since the beginning of this year, economic operations in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region have been developing with a momentum of steady growth. Judging from industrial production, from January to October this year, the gross industrial output value in the region increased by 13.5 percent over the same period last year. Of the total, those of light and heavy industries increased by 10.4 and 17.5 percent respectively. With regard to enterprises with different types of ownership, the production of state-owned enterprises still maintains its dominant position and their total output value increased by 10.7 percent over the same period last year. Collective enterprises and Sino-foreign joint ventures also developed relatively rapidly, their total output value respectively increased by 25.3 and 24 percent over the same period last year and their growth rates were higher than that of state owned enterprises by 14.6 and 13.3 percent respectively.

Along with the steady growth of industrial production, the total volume of retail sales in the region has also grown by a larger margin. The total volume of retail sales in 10 months was up 15.6 percent over the same period last year. In the retail sales of consumer goods, consumption by social institutions still recorded a larger margin of growth—namely, an

increase of 20.7 percent—and was 5.6 percent higher than the consumption of residents.

Henan Official on Policies Toward Private Economy

HK2511074691 Zhengzhou HENAN RIBAO
in Chinese 25 Oct 91 p 1

[By Wang Xuefei (3769 7185 7378) and Wang Minsheng (3769 3046 3932): "Henan Vice Governor on Existence, Development, and Policy for Privately Owned Economy"]

[Text] Vice Governor Qin Kcai said that allowing the private economy to exist and develop is by no means an expedient measure; and that the policy to protect the lawful operation and income of the private economy will remain unchanged for a long time to come.

He made the above remarks at the first provincial congress of privately run enterprises held yesterday, both relieving and encouraging the 96 delegates attending the meeting.

Since their official registration in the second half of 1987, privately run enterprises in Henan have undergone rapid development. At present, there are a total of 4,104 privately run enterprises across Henan with a total output value of 2.47 billion yuan. With 96,000 employees, these enterprises have earned 34 million yuan in foreign exchange and brought up in practice a number of economically minded, capable, and skilled personnel who are good at running business.

Qin Kcai pointed out in his speech: Over the past several years, the private economy in Henan has played a positive and complementary role in creating social wealth, enhancing productive forces of the society, and arranging jobs for such people as youth awaiting jobs, the idle population of the society, and surplus rural labor. However, in comparison with advanced provinces, Henan's individual and private economy has not yet attained enough development. To accomplish Henan's strategic goal of "one high, one low," we need to mobilize the positive factors in all sectors of the society, promote the socialist commodity economy; and allow the state, collectively, and privately owned economies to develop simultaneously. While trying to activate state-run large and medium enterprises and develop the collectively owned economy, we should also encourage the individual and private economy to attain appropriate development within the limits set down by the policies and law of the state.

Qin Kcai said: To rely mainly on public ownership and allow the private economy to exist and develop is by no means an expedient measure, but an important principle and long-term policy of our party and country during the entire historical period of socialism. The policy by which the state allows some people to get rich before others through their honest work and lawful operation; the policy by which different localities and trades are allowed to make up different proportions in various ownerships; and the policy by which the lawful operation and income of privately run enterprises are protected

will remain unchanged for a long time to come. The vast numbers of managers of privately run enterprises are expected to ease their minds and carry out production and operation in a bold and creative way. Governments and relevant departments at all levels throughout Henan should earnestly implement the spirit of the provincial party committee's "Circular on Promoting the Healthy Development of Individual and Private Economy in Henan," create a sound environment of public opinion for the development of individual and private economy, in a down-to-earth manner help individual businessmen and managers of privately run enterprises solve problems they encounter during production and operation, strengthen guidance, management, and education, and enable the private economy to get onto the track of healthy development.

Commentary Praises Hunan for Fighting Corruption

OW2211212091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0842 GMT 22 Nov 91

["Short commentary: Follow Hunan's Suit and Firmly Halt the Unhealthy Practice of Wining and Dining at Public Expense"]

[Text] Nowadays, wining and dining at public expense is a clear sign of corruption. The Hunan provincial party committee and the provincial government have tried to halt this practice, treating this effort as a major task in building a clean and honest government and in forging close links with the public. Their remarkable success in this regard is commendable.

Repeated injunctions issued by the Central Committee and the State Council against the practice of wining and dining at public expense, along with the large quantity of work done by many local authorities, have served to temporarily rein in this practice. Recently, however, slackened efforts have led to a revival, or even aggravated the practice in some localities. Besides causing serious waste, compounding the state's financial woes, and affecting economic development, the practice has severely tarnished the party's and the government's reputation and provoked complaints from the people. We must firmly put an end to it.

People find the actions taken by Hunan Province inspiring, like a refreshing breeze, at a time when the practice of wining and dining is resurfacing and threatening to spread. These actions have once again conveyed to the people the message that this practice can be stopped completely.

Greatly concerned about stopping the practice, key leading comrades from the Hunan provincial party committee and the provincial government have personally presided over meetings of responsible individuals from prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city party committees and governments. These meetings have been held for the purpose of conducting studies, devising plans, seeking consensus, strengthening leadership and rank-and-file determination to halt the practice. They

also have encouraged individual initiative in this area, set stringent demands, handed down relevant responsibilities upon various levels, practiced pertinent leadership responsibility systems, and "given priority to controlling the practice within the province." These are the keys to halting the practice of wining and dining.

After ascertaining the situation through investigations and studies, Hunan Province has keenly drawn lessons from the past practice of winning and dining, taken reality into consideration, formulated "six prohibitions," instituted procedures for dealing with breaches of those prohibitions, enacted specific measures at various levels for implementing the prohibitions, and effectively stepped up supervision and inspection. These are important institutional guarantees for stopping the practice.

The Central Committee and the State Council have shown great concern for curbing and stopping the practice of wining and dining. All localities and departments should meet the demands laid down by the State Council's Office for Correcting Unhealthy Tendencies in Business Circles, follow Hunan's example, improve understanding, unify thinking, devise practical and effective measures, take bold steps to solve this major problem, and concentrate on efforts to achieve remarkable success in this respect.

Southwest Region

Electric Railways Develop Rapidly in Southwest

OW2511095091 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 25 Nov 91

[Text] Chongqing, November 25 (XINHUA)—After 30 years of efforts, an electric railway network has taken shape in southwestern China.

At present, 2,350 kilometres of electric railway lines have been laid on six out of the eight main lines, with three hubs in Chengdu, Chongqing and Guiyang.

The development of the electric railway lines has gained momentum since 1975 when the first such railway line from Baoji in Shaanxi Province to Chengdu in Sichuan Province was put into operation.

In the last dozen years, completed electric railway lines include Guizhou-Kunming, Guiyang-Zunyi, Guiyang-Yuping, Wanyuan-Daxian, Chongqing-Nejiang and Ganshui-Zunyi.

According to officials, all the electric railway lines will form China's largest such railway network when the Luoheng-Ganshui electric railway line is completed by the end of this year.

Liu Zhengwei Addresses Experimental Reform Forum

HK2211132391 Guiyang Guizhou People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] A three-day provincial forum on urban reform experimental zone work concluded in Anshun on the afternoon of 19 November.

Comrades in charge of structural reform work from nine prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities, as well as persons in charge of 39 professional departments concerned from a total of 21 counties and cities listened to a report given by the Anshun City Experimental Reform Zone, extensively exchanged experiences, and explored new ways and means for reform experiments.

After three years of practice, the Anshun City Experimental Reform Zone has achieved initial success. With regard to national economic development, compared with 1987, Anshun's total social output value in 1990 registered a 66 percent increase, total national income a 91 percent increase, total industrial output value a 49 percent increase, total agricultural output value a 16 percent increase, and total local financial revenue a 93 percent increase.

The Anshun City Experimental Reform Zone has also readjusted its ownership structure with the result that a new pattern has basically taken shape, in which public ownership system remains dominant while diverse economic systems coexist and complement one another's development, thus bringing about sustained economic development.

Liu Zhengwei, provincial CPC Committee secretary, and Vice Governor Zhang Shukui attended and delivered their respective speeches at the forum.

In his speech, Liu Zhengwei affirmed successes won, good policies implemented, and the correct orientation followed by the Anshun City Experimental Reform Zone and called on various areas to conscientiously popularize Anshun's experience.

Liu Zhengwei emphatically stated: In carrying out reform experiments, all areas must firmly master the various features of the commodity economy with salient Chinese characteristics. Liu called on all areas to persist in reform, bravely further explorations, make every possible endeavor to correctly, flexibly, and fully implement all relevant policies, further emancipate minds, strengthen leadership, step up implementation, learn from the Anshun experience, and follow the good example of Anshun.

Yang Rudai Praises County-Level Rural Reforms

OW2311114491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0600 GMT 23 Nov 91

[By reporter Wang Yi (3769 3015)]

[Text] Chengdu, 23 Nov (XINHUA)—This year, 40 pilot counties in Sichuan Province—one of the first to

conduct rural reforms in our country—have made new headway in reforming the circulation structure, improving the dual management system, and instituting and improving agricultural input mechanisms. The counties, tasked with exploring ways to intensify rural reforms throughout the province, have provided us with useful experiences in initiating on a wider scale the next stage of work in intensifying reforms and developing the economy in the countryside.

A recent meeting of representatives from overall rural reform pilot counties in Sichuan Province reviewed new achievements and successful experiences gained by nine typical pilot counties in the following reform efforts:

- The counties have initiated reform of the procurement and marketing system for grain and cooking oil. Since the beginning of this year, Guanghan County has instituted "one-shot" procedures to reform the means of supplying grain and cooking oil to urban dwellers. In addition, it has completely liberalized the procurement and selling prices of grain and cooking oil for urban dwellers, implemented equal buying and selling prices, and accumulated experiences in exploring and establishing a new economic system that combines the planned economy with the market system, in motivating the producers, in lightening financial burdens, in harmonizing the relations among various interests, and in expanding reforms of the procurement and marketing system for grain and cooking oil.
- The counties have reformed the current management system and operational structure that seriously impede rural economic development because of compartmentalization and dislocation of production, supply, and marketing. They have gradually explored, created, and improved a system that "integrates agriculture, industry, and trade." Sichuan was the first in the nation to conduct reforms aimed at setting up a comprehensive operational system of agriculture, industry, and trade. Qionglai, Hongya, and Jianyang Counties have implemented this new system in animal husbandry, forestry, papermaking, food processing, and overall agricultural development. It is understood that the counties implementing the new system have generally created special agricultural (animal husbandry), industrial, and commercial companies that come from various departments and businesses in leading industries. They have also practiced unified management and integrated operations of production, supply, and marketing, thus greatly resolving peasants' "buying and selling problems" and reducing haphazard operations. At a recent national meeting to exchange experiences in integrating livestock production, the Ministry of Agriculture recommended that Jianyang County's new system of integrated animal husbandry, industrial, and commercial operations be promoted nationwide as a model system. Sichuan Province is also trying to introduce an overall planning system for production, processing, and circulation of animal products.

The province also gained experiences in coordinating urban and rural relations, in effectively deploying productive elements, in instituting and improving mechanisms for rural areas to accumulate their own resources and produce their own raw materials, and in gradually developing and strengthening the collective economy. The province has also gained experiences in forming economic groupings to overcome development problems facing village and town enterprises; in establishing service centers jointly operated by various administrative districts, economic zones, and areas; and in successfully carrying out socialized services.

Yang Rudai, secretary of the Sichuan party committee, said: These counties have made gratifying achievements in carrying out reforms persistently and incessantly, in making progress through the adoption of modest actions, and in turning small victories into big triumphs. The Sichuan party committee and the provincial government recently decided to promote these reform-related experiences on a wider scale and to intensify and expand rural reforms next year.

Groups of Robbers Strike Chongqing-Wuchang Train

HK2311052091 Hong Kong MING PAO
in Chinese 23 Nov 91 p 2

["Social File" column by Gong Wen (7895 2429):
"Chongqing-Wuchang Train Robbery Involves Some
100 Robbers"]

[Text] A passenger train going from Chongqing to Wuchang, packed with peasant workers from Sichuan, was moving through the northwest wilderness. Not long after it left the Chongqing station, robberies occurred on the train one after another, with bandits wielding knives to rob passengers. Nine groups consisting of nearly 100 criminals carried out the robberies on the train. As train police attempted to stop them, they met violent resistance. The policemen were forced to open fire and eventually arrested some of the bandits. This was a serious recent incident on a train running on the Xiangfan-Chongqing route.

The robberies occurred on the 294 train from Chongqing to Wuchang. No sooner had the train left Chongqing than a passenger came to tell the train police inspector that in car no. 10, seven to eight bandits were openly robbing passengers of their belongings, wielding knives and daggers. He immediately rushed to car no. 10 with two other policemen, and later brought five of the bandits into the dining car for interrogation. Not long after, another passenger, carrying a person who had blood all over his body, came into the dining car and told them that in car no. 12, seven to eight bandits robbed passengers, and that when a passenger resisted the bandits, he was stabbed in his head with a dagger. The train policemen immediately dashed to car 12. When the bandits saw them, they put up violent resistance. The policemen sounded a whistle and arrested four of the bandits.

This robberies did not stop there, however. Passengers continued to report robberies, and the policemen were busy rushing around. After they had arrested nine robbers, they found they had no more handcuffs. Some bandits, after robbing passengers, hid in restrooms in an attempt to jump out of the train windows. The train police inspector fired several shots, wounding two of the train robbers in the thighs before arresting them. A total of 28 robbers on the train were arrested within three hours. After interrogating them, the police found that several dozen other organized bandits were still robbing passengers or hiding. The policemen immediately reported to the Public Security Department at the Xiangyu train station. The authorities then sent large numbers of policemen to the Wanyuan station, waiting for operations. When the train stopped at the Wanyuan station, armed police encircled it. They then boarded and searched the train, and arrested a number of robbers who had hidden among the passengers. Since the train could not stop for long, some robbers were able to escape. After the incident, the police found that at the time of the robberies, there were seven [number as published] gangs consisting of nearly 100 persons. The police also obtained information about some robbers who had escaped, and tracked down five of them. They are still looking for some other escaped robbers who are still at large.

Confessions by arrested robbers show that these nearly 100 persons came from seven criminal gangs. They seized the opportunity afforded when the train was packed with the Sichuan peasant workers, when order on the train was bad, and when there were insufficient train policemen and stewards, to board the train and start robbing passengers at night. They collaborated in robbery, and robbed several hundred passengers of tens of thousands of yuan of cash and a number of valuable items. Sixteen passengers were stabbed with knives when they resisted the bandits.

Propaganda Department Sponsors Human Rights Forum

OW2411003691 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 Nov 91

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] At the request of the Propaganda Departments of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Party Committee and the Lhasa Party Committee, the Propaganda Department of the Chengguan District Party Committee in Lhasa brought together various people in charge of district residents' committees for a forum on human rights in Tibet on the morning of 23 November. Using different perspectives, they profoundly expounded on the fundamental changes in the human rights situation for Tibetans that has occurred in the 40 years since Tibet's peaceful liberation—from a situation of no human rights to one where they are abundant.

(Dawa), chairman of the (Jiri) Residents' Committee, said: In the old society, large numbers of Tibetan people

were oppressed and exploited by the three big feudal lords and lived in an abyss of misery. They hardly had any human rights. Even their food, shelter, and transportation were controlled by the three big feudal lords. Now they enjoy full human rights in the big happy family of the motherland.

(Geji), member of the (Jiri) Residents' Committee, said at the forum: In the old society, Tibetan women did not have human rights at all. They were not only oppressed by the three big feudal lords but also despised by men. Now they are not only treated equally but are allowed to have a hand in national affairs as well.

North Region

Beijing Enterprises Implement Job Contract System

OW2511034491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0306 GMT 25 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA)—About 71,000 industrial workers in Beijing have bid farewell to the "iron rice bowl" (life employment) and signed contracts with their units or enterprises, the BEIJING DAILY [BEIJING RIBAO] reported today.

The paper said three more enterprises in Beijing have implemented the job contract system recently, bringing the total number to 80 enterprises in four trades.

These enterprises carry out the system in a complete way which calls for the total staff to sign the contract.

A worker from the Beijing Coal Corporation, which is among the latest three enterprises implementing the contract system, said the system had broken the "iron rice bowl" mentality of job security which makes no difference between more labor and less.

Beijing Youth Join Drainage Ditch Renovation

OW2411153991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1453 GMT 24 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)—Hundreds of thousands of Beijing youth participated in the large-scale renovation of Liangshuihe drainage ditch in the eastern suburb of the capital city recently.

The ditch, which crosses six counties of the municipality, proved to be unsatisfactory in handling the flood diversion this past summer and it had long been a source of pollution.

About 398 volunteer construction teams involving 30,000 Beijing youth participated in the construction, which began on October 29 and is expected to be completed by the end of November.

Beijing Reports Record Harvest Despite Floods

OW2611035691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0332 GMT 26 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA)—Beijing reports a record grain harvest this year despite of a severe natural disaster, BEIJING DAILY [BEIJING RIBAO] reported today.

Its grain output totaled 2.797 billion kg, a 5.7 percent increase over last year.

Of the output, the summer grain amounted to 1.085 billion kg, up 6.9 percent over the same period of last year, and the autumn grain reached 1.712 billion kg, up 4.9 percent.

Beijing was hit by torrential rains and floods this year.

The paper attributed the good grain harvest to the municipal government's attention to and farmers' enthusiasm in grain production, the construction of grain production bases and scientific farming.

In addition, the paper noted, the sufficient sunlight and rain paved the way for the good grain harvest.

Tan Shaowen Addresses Trade Union Congress 12 Sep

SK2511072691 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO
in Chinese 13 Sep 91 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Tan Shaowen, secretary of the Tianjin municipal party committee, at the 12th Tianjin Municipal Trade Union Congress on 12 September]

[Text] Fellow comrades:

Today, the 12th Trade Union Congress of Tianjin Municipality ceremoniously opened. The convocation of this congress is a major event in the political life of the 2.8 million workers and staff members in the municipality, and will certainly produce an extremely important role in promoting the further development of the workers' movement and trade union work of the municipality, and in mobilizing the vast number of workers and staff members on all fronts of the municipality to struggle to realize the magnificent goal of invigorating Tianjin. Here, I wish to extend warm congratulations to the congress on behalf of the municipal party committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal people's government, and the municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC].

During the five years since the 11th municipal trade union congress, the vast number of workers and staff members in the municipality have, under the leadership of the municipal party committee and the municipal government, conscientiously implemented the party's basic line known as "one central task and two basic points," have given full play to the socialist spirit of being masters of the country with a high sense of political

responsibility and sense of historical mission, have selflessly worked hard together, and thus have made outstanding contributions to promoting the municipality's economic construction as well as reform and opening, to promoting the building of spiritual civilizations, and to maintaining overall stability. What has happened in the past has proved again and again that the municipality's ranks of workers and staff members are well united, politically aware, and are specially combat-worthy. The working class has proved itself to be the backbone of the leading class and the socialist cause of our country, and to be the main force to carry out reform and opening-up. Over the past few years, focusing on economic construction, closely around the central tasks of the party during every period, and in line with the laws and the trade union constitution, trade union organizations at all levels in the municipality have, under the leadership of the CPC, given full play to their functional role to organize and guide the vast number of workers and staff members to offer advice and put forth strength for the Seventh Five-Year Plan; have conducted education on the basic line and the basic national conditions among workers and staff members and education on professional duties, professional morality, professional skills, and professional discipline with the purpose of improving the quality of workers; have promoted the democratic management of enterprises and institutions, and guided workers and staff members to participate in and discuss political affairs; and have safeguarded the legitimate rights and interests of workers and staff members, been concerned about the weal and woe of workers and staff members, reflected the opinions and voice of workers and staff members, and thus aroused the initiative of workers and staff members in production. Through a lot of fruitful jobs, trade unions at all levels have given full play to their role as a bridge to link the party with the masses and their role as an important social pillar of state political powers. The municipal party committee is satisfied with the trade union work of the municipality. I wish to take this opportunity to extend cordial greetings and heartfelt respect to trade union cadres and activists at all levels and to all workers and staff members in the municipality!

Now, China's socialist modernization has entered a new stage of development. In the face of a complicated and changeable situation abroad and arduous and heavy tasks at home, the most important thing for us is to firmly maintain unanimity with the CPC Central Committee, to strengthen unity, and to do our work well. We should faithfully implement the party's basic line, always persist in the central task of economic construction, continue to deepen reform, open still wider to the outside world, and be wholly absorbed in beefing up the economy. So long as the economy is beefed up, comprehensive national strength enhanced, the people's living standards improved, and our country stronger, we will be able to withstand pressure from abroad, and our socialist system will be in an invincible position forever. The next decade is a period extremely critical to the socialist modernization of our municipality. At the moment, the people throughout the municipality are

conscientiously implementing the guidelines of the seventh plenary session of the fifth municipal party committee and the guidelines of the fifth session of the 11th municipal people's congress, and are struggling for the fulfillment of the magnificent goals set forth by the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Program of the municipality. Although there are many difficulties in our road ahead, we are full of confidence in our cause and future. While inspecting Tianjin last July, Comrade Jiang Zemin fully affirmed the work of the municipality, and summarized Tianjin's advantages as advantages in geological position, natural resources, industrial foundation, science, technology, and talented people. Comrade Jiang Zemin said: "Putting these favorable factors together, a seldom-seen comprehensive superiority has been formed. In particular, during the past 10 years or so since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Tianjin has explored the path of closely linking reform and opening-up with development and creation and developing the economy, science and technology, and society in a coordinated manner. In the process of reform and development, Tianjin has paid attention to the people's role as masters of the country, thus giving the masses the mindset of forging ahead with high morale. Opportunity, topographical advantages, and the support of the people have provided Tianjin with the favorable conditions for further development." So long as we have firm confidence and high morale and further exploit these advantages, we will surely be able to surmount difficulties, continue to develop Tianjin's good situation, and fulfill the magnificent goal of redoubling the GNP [gross national product] by the end of this century.

While building socialist modernization, the working class shoulders a glorious historical mission. The vast number of workers and staff members should further rouse themselves, continue to profoundly study and implement the guidelines of the seventh plenary session of the CPC Central Committee, conscientiously study and comprehensively understand the guidelines of Comrade Jiang Zemin's "1 July" speech, firmly and unswervingly implement the party's basic line, and concentrate on beefing up production and the economy. I hope that the vast number of workers and staff members will be more confident of socialism. The destiny of our country's working class is closely linked with the destiny of socialism. At present, the world socialist cause is confronted with serious setbacks. In the face of this situation, we should firmly believe that socialism is bound to victory, should get rid of all kinds of obstructions, firmly follow our own road, and forge ahead along the socialist road with Chinese characteristics. I hope that the vast number of workers and staff members will further carry forward the working class's glorious traditions of bearing in mind the overall situation, arduous struggle, and selfless dedication; will serve the party and the government and solve problems for enterprises with a posture of being masters of the country; will positively participate in the socialist labor emulation drive and making reasonable suggestions; will attend to increasing production and practicing economy and increasing revenues and cutting expenditures; and will strive to improve

economic efficiency to make contributions to fulfilling the Eighth Five-Year Plan. The vast number of workers and staff members should firmly embrace the idea of science and technology being the primary productive forces; should positively participate in technological renovation, technological coordination, and invention and creation activities; and should make great efforts to translate science and technology into practical productive forces. I hope that the vast number of workers and staff members will further emancipate their minds, and stand in the front row of reform and opening. Strengthening the vitality of large and medium-sized state enterprises constitutes the key link to ensuring the further improvement and the long-term steady development of the economy of Tianjin, and constitutes a political issue related to the overall situation. The vast number of workers and staff members should be concerned with reform, support reform, and use their actual behaviors to make contributions to deepening enterprise reform. I hope that the vast number of workers and staff members will assiduously study politics, culture, technology, and professional knowledge; will constantly improve their political and ideological expertise and their cultural, scientific, and technological quality; will bring into full play their wisdom and intelligence; and will better shoulder the heavy task of building the two types of civilization.

Comrades, wholeheartedly depending on the working class is a fundamental principle of our party and our country. Since the fourth plenary session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its nucleus, has reaffirmed this principle many times, and has adopted a series of measures to carry out this principle in a specific manner. All levels of party committees and governments as well as party and government leading cadres must firmly embrace the idea of wholeheartedly depending on the working class, and must permeate all practical work with this idea. We should strengthen the propaganda of the historical position of the working class and the role of the working class as the main force, should bring into full play the role of workers, staff members, and the masses in participating in and managing state and social affairs, should safeguard the status and rights of workers, staff members, and the masses as masters of their enterprises and institutions, and should further mobilize the initiative, enthusiasm, and creativity of the vast number of workers and staff members. Because intellectuals are a part of our country's working class, by wholeheartedly depending on the working class, we naturally include depending on intellectuals. Trade unions are the broadest mass organization of the working class led by the party, and therefore in wholeheartedly depending on the working class, we must attach great importance to trade union work, and give full play to the role of trade union organizations. Party committees at all levels should further strengthen leadership over trade union work, and should support trade unions to conduct their work in an independent and creative manner in line with laws and regulations. Party and government leaders at all

levels should be concerned with and support the work of trade unions, help them solve practical difficulties, and create necessary conditions for trade unions to smoothly carry out their work.

Under party leadership, trade unions at all levels should conscientiously implement the party's line, principles, and policies and maintain unanimity with the CPC Central Committee. Closely around the central task of economic construction, we should uphold the four cardinal principles, persist in reform and opening, comprehensively perform and fully exploit the functional role of trade unions in close combination with the party's central work, and make the vast number of workers, staff members, and the masses closely rally around the party. We should continue to conduct education on patriotism, socialism, independence, and arduous struggle among the vast number of workers and staff members; should inherit and carry forward the fine tradition of the working class; and should strengthen the many workers' sense of responsibility as being the masters. Trade union organizations at all levels should attach full importance to the workers' congress work, further strengthen the grass-roots democratic management, encourage workers and staff members to participate in and discuss political affairs, depend on workers, staff members, and the masses to deepen enterprise reform, run socialist enterprises well, and improve the management of state and social affairs. Trade Union organizations should constantly strengthen their reform and construction, go deep into reality to serve grass-roots areas, maintain close ties with workers and the masses, and truly build trade unions into a working class's mass organization led by the party and fully trusted by workers and staff members.

Comrades, the tasks we face are arduous and heavy, however, our future is splendid and glorious. Challenges coexist with opportunities, and difficulties coexist with hopes. Let us unite as one, work arduously, base ourselves on our own posts, and work conscientiously under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its nucleus, in order to make new contributions to the successful fulfillment of the strategic objectives defined by the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Program!

Lastly, I wish the congress success!

Inaugurates S&T Week

SK2511140191 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO
in Chinese 15 Sep 91 p 1

[Text] A ceremony to inaugurate the activities for Tianjin's fifth Scientific and Technological Week was held in the Hexi District government square on the morning of 14 September. The guiding thoughts for these activities are to greatly publicize the idea that science and technology are the primary productive forces, and the guidelines of Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech given at the Fourth Congress of the China Science and Technology Association. The theme is "Scientific and Technological Progress, Economic Construction, and Spiritual Civilization."

Municipal leading comrades, including Tan Shaowen, Zhang Lichang, Yang Jingheng, Wang Chenghuai, Li Yuan, He Guomo, Liao Canhui, Xie Zhaoyi, and Hu Xiaohuai, attended the ceremony.

Gao Chao, vice chairman of the China Science and Technology Association and secretary of its leading party group, came from Beijing just to attend the ceremony.

Representatives from the science and technology associations of nearly 20 cities, including Beijing, Shanghai, and Shenyang, attended the activities.

Professor Hu Guoding, chairman of the municipal Science and Technology Association, presided over the ceremony.

Comrade Tan Shaowen extended warm congratulations to the Scientific and Technological Week activities on behalf of the municipal party committee, People's Congress Standing committee, government, and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee. He said: Tianjin's Scientific and Technological Week activities, which attract great attention from leading persons at all levels and great support from the various circles of society, have played a positive role in enhancing the people's sense of respect for science and technology, publicizing scientific spirit, disseminating scientific knowledge, and facilitating scientific and technological progress. Held at a time when the party and the state are intensifying publicity on the idea that science and technology are primary productive forces, and comprehensively implementing the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Program, this year's Scientific and Technological Week activities have a great significance in mobilizing scientific and technical personnel and the masses to plunge themselves into the new scientific and technological revolution and in implementing to the letter the principle of "relying on scientific and technological progress to develop Tianjin's economy."

Tan Shaowen pointed out: Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory that "science and technology are productive forces and, moreover, the primary productive forces" has enriched and developed the Marxist theories on science and technology and on productive forces, and has brought to light the important role of science and technology in the current development of productive forces and social and economic undertakings. Currently, when science and technology are developing swiftly in the world and the international situation is changing rapidly, the most important work is to implement unswervingly the party's basic line; always take economic construction as the central task; deepen reform; open wider to the outside world; and resolutely promote science and technology, production, and the economy. Leading cadres at all levels should have a clear understanding of this issue, enhance their sense of urgency and crisis, firmly embrace the viewpoint that science and technology are primary productive forces, and truly place scientific and technological development in the most important position of the economic development strategy.

Tan Shaowen said: The next decade is a very crucial period for Tianjin's socialist modernization. The reason

why the municipal party committee and government repeatedly emphasize the need to "rely on scientific and technological progress to develop Tianjin's economy" is that scientific and technological development is particularly important to Tianjin. First, Tianjin is an old industrial base with very heavy tasks to renovate the traditional industries. Second, as a city which is engaged mainly in the processing industry, which puts the supply of raw materials and the marketing of products basically on the world market, Tianjin can only rely on technological progress to achieve success in developing the economy chiefly through intensive means, adjusting its product mix and industrial structure, and raising economic efficiency. Third, Tianjin is a place where large and medium-sized enterprises are fairly concentrated. To invigorate its large and medium-sized state enterprises, Tianjin should continue to deepen reform and find a way out by relying on scientific and technological progress. Fourth, Tianjin is also a city where trained personnel and intellectual resources are fairly concentrated. It has many favorable conditions and great potential for scientific and technological development.

Tan Shaowen said: Many issues have yet to be resolved in our efforts to rely on scientific and technological progress. The most important is that we should change our ideas and enhance the sense of respect for science and technology. We should conscientiously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's series of theories on science and technology being the primary productive forces, study Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech given at the Fourth Congress of the China Science and Technology Association, establish a good practice of attaching importance to science and technology throughout the municipality, and truly turn the dissemination of scientific knowledge and promotion of scientific and technological progress into the common tasks for the entire party and society. To rely on scientific and technological progress, the key also lies in facilitating the coordination of science and technology with the economy. At present, dislocation of these two aspects of work is still rather serious. This problem should be solved from various areas, such as policies, systems, investment, and trained personnel. Attention should be given to and success won in the scientific and technological progress of enterprises, especially large and medium-sized enterprises, and their application of scientific and technological achievements. Selected large and medium-sized enterprises experimenting with reform should probe the establishment of a mechanism for scientific and technological progress. Scientific and technological departments and economic departments should regard it as an important link of scientific and technological progress and economic development to accelerate the application of scientific and technological achievements. They should select some important scientific and technological achievements and new technologies every year for application in a planned and well-organized manner and according to established priorities so that they can be turned into productive forces as soon as possible. High technology and its industries are the areas where the role of science

and technology as primary productive forces can be manifest to the full. Proceeding from Tianjin's specific local conditions, we should develop high and new-technology industries according to established priorities. While developing science and technology, we should also develop education to bring up a generation of builders and successors to carry on the socialist cause. We should make unremitting efforts to hold on-the-job training and continued education for incumbent personnel and continuously improve the ideological and professional levels of staff members and workers. We should further implement the party's policy on intellectuals, create favorable conditions for them to fully develop their intelligence and wisdom, and fully boost their enthusiasm.

In conclusion, Tan Shaowen said: As long as we emancipate our minds, lift our spirit, take the forward path, work hard to master scientific and technological knowledge, actively participate in the practice of science and technology, and greatly develop them, the old industrial city of Tianjin will regain its vigor and our second-step strategic objective will be attained.

After the ceremony, municipal leading comrades and guests from various localities visited the area where Hexi District scientific and technological exhibition was held and the exhibition on the scientific and technological achievements of the scientific research units stationed in Tianjin and the advanced scientific research units of Tianjin.

On 14 September, various districts, counties, bureaus, and grass-roots units also held their own multiform scientific and technological activities.

Visits Cotton Textile Plant

SK2611030891 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO
in Chinese 17 Sep 91 p 1

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee, led responsible persons of departments concerned to the No. 1 Tianjin Cotton Textile Plant to hold talks with enterprise cadres on the subject of deepening reforms and invigorating large and medium-sized enterprises, and to study methods and measures jointly with them. Tan Shaowen stressed: To push the economy forward, we must continue to deepen reforms and to try by all possible means to enhance the vitality of state-run large and medium-sized enterprises. All departments should do practical things for the sake of invigorating large and medium-sized enterprises, and should provide better service for them. Enterprises should continue to emancipate thinking, change concepts, strengthen management, and fully boost the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers.

Tan Shaowen held in-depth talks with plant leaders and cadres of some branch plants and workshops. Tan Shaowen said: Our municipality has conducted heart-to-heart talks and service activities during the National Day and Spring Festival periods for four successive years. Holding heart-to-heart talks is mainly aimed at getting together to talk about what is in one's mind and

to exchange ideas; service is mainly aimed at helping grass-roots levels solve difficulties and problems, and trying to help them study and solve some unresolved difficulties and problems in their work. At the forum, leaders of the No. 1 Cotton Textile Plant gave a briefing on the production situation and experimental reform in the plant, and the difficulties and problems which must be solved in the course of reform and development of the enterprise. Tan Shaowen and responsible persons of municipal departments concerned conscientiously studied and probed the difficulties and problems together with the enterprise cadres, and offered some suggestions for resolving difficulties.

Tan Shaowen said: Invigorating state-run large and medium-sized enterprises is an important issue facing us. This is not only an economic issue but also a political issue. These problems are complex, but more importantly, we must work painstakingly and exert the greatest efforts. Through the common efforts of leaders and the Textile Bureau and plants and the broad masses of workers, the municipal textile industry, which was in a difficult position, began to see an upward trend in production and efficiency as well as gratifying changes. The No. 1 Cotton Textile Plant is an enterprise with foundation, strength, and contributions. It is hoped that large and medium-sized enterprises, including the No. 1 Cotton Textile Plant, would actively explore ways and measures for invigorating themselves.

Tan Shaowen pointed out: To invigorate large and medium-sized enterprises, we must pay attention to solving the existing problems in the overall aspect, and create good external conditions for enterprises in particular. All sectors and all departments should conduct in-depth study in light of the existing difficulties and problems of enterprises, do more practical things to strengthen the vitality of enterprises, and render good service. At the same time, in the course of deepening reforms in the future, enterprises should unceasingly change concepts, and foster the concepts of commodity economy, market competition, production and management, and economic efficiency. We should do a good job in management; realistically strengthen management in the financial, planning, and technological aspects; improve systems; attend to inspection and implementation work; and continue to exert efforts to improve product quality and increase product varieties, be a person with high aspirations and determination, and unceasingly develop new products in line with market demands and changes. Regarding the quality issue, we should pay attention to the working and operational procedures one by one so as to seek perfection. He stressed: It is necessary to wholeheartedly serve the working class, fully display the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers, create conditions, and let workers come forward with ideas and methods for enterprise development; continue to improve the quality of workers, pay attention to the continual education of the broad masses of engineers and technical personnel, and apply and popularize new science and technology in

production. Tan Shaowen affirmed this plant's method of organizing some workers to develop tertiary industry, and pointed out that this method was good for stabilizing the ranks of workers and mobilizing the enthusiasm of workers through various channels.

Tan Shaowen stressed that it is necessary to strengthen party building and do a good job in ideological and political work. Leading cadres at all levels should firmly trust the party's leadership; be firm in socialist orientation; grasp party building with perfect assurance, particularly the building of grass-roots party organizations; display the fighting-bastion role of party organizations and the vanguard and exemplary role of Communist Party members. The ideological and political work must be grasped accurately, firmly, and meticulously. The municipal party committee and government and the various municipal departments concerned should serve enterprises. And together with the self-efforts of various enterprises, production will surely be pushed forward.

Li Jianguo, secretary general of the municipal party committee, also attended the heart-to-heart talks and service activities.

Tianjin Officials Enhance Antipornography Efforts

SK2611022491 *Tianjin People's Radio in Mandarin*
2300 GMT 24 Nov 91

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, public security organs at all levels throughout the municipality have continuously enhanced the work of checking or capturing pornographic material. By the end of July this year, they confiscated 1,752 pornographic videotapes; 210 pornographic books, periodicals, and hand-written copies; and more than 1,000 pornographic pictorials, pictures, and playing cards.

Over the past few years, through repeated struggles against pornographic articles and the six vices, the municipality has effectively blocked the spread of pornographic articles. However, these evil phenomena have still and incessantly infiltrated the municipality. Some unlawful elements bought them from outside provinces and brought them in. Then, they reprinted them and spread them among residents, which have endangered the social peace. The trend of manufacturing and spreading pornographic articles has cropped up among some current students and even among middle school students, which has exerted a bad influence on the soundness of body and mind of youths and juveniles.

By targeting this phenomenon, the public security organs at all levels throughout the municipality began to adopt a series of measures to bring these activities under control, to arouse the masses to expose or report the cases to the authorities, and to consolidate social peace in a comprehensive way. As a result, they smashed 164 unlawful groups and rings that manufactured, sold, and spread pornographic articles and dealt serious blows at a large number of criminal elements.

Tianjin Exhibits Computer-Aided Design Systems

OW2411135191 *Beijing XINHUA in English*
1332 GMT 24 Nov 91

[Text] Tianjin, November 24 (XINHUA)—An exhibition displaying the achievements of computer-aided design (CAD) and computer-aided manufacture (CAM) systems is proceeding well in Tianjin, the second largest industrial city in China.

Some 50 programs in machine building, electronics, light industry, textile industry, and automobile construction are on display in the exhibition.

A Tianjin municipal government official said Tianjin made much progress with CAD and CAM in recent years. The application of CAD systems to cold stamping die work, electric circuits, railway construction, machine building, and other industries, improved the design capacity and level of production while increasing product variety.

The official said the 50 exhibits are all projects with low investment but good returns. Of these exhibits, 43 belong to industrial enterprises, which have made a total investment 11.35 million yuan. Total economic returns came to 53.86 million yuan.

The exhibition opened on Nov. 21 and will close Nov. 26. It is sponsored by the Tianjin municipal Economic Commission.

Northwest Region

Lanzhou City Succeeds in Tree-Planting Program

OW2511072191 *Beijing XINHUA in English*
0657 GMT 25 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA)—A tree planting program has brought great changes to Gansu Province's capital city of Lanzhou, which used to be dubbed "Sanhuangshi"—Three "Yellows" City, for the yellow mountains, wind and water.

Now, the mountains have become green, the yellow sandy wind has died down and the water flows clean. More wild animals are attracted to build their homes near the city as a result.

According to today's PEOPLE'S DAILY [RENMIN RIBAO], beginning in 1983, the city started a tree planting campaign among local residents and the Army troops stationed in the city.

After more than eight years of effort, the city has built two forest shelterbelts with their length totalling 75 km, as well as planting trees on another 6,667 ha [hectares] of land.

At the same time, the city has also built five mountain forest parks each covering an area of 667 ha on the two mountains surrounding the city and opened up more tourist spots with an area totaling 30,000 sq m.

While planting more trees, the city has also built on the two mountains orchards with an area totaling 667 ha and established more than 100 forest protection enterprises, creating an additional 10 million yuan income for the city each year, said the newspaper.

Gansu Collects Bumper Harvest Despite Drought

OW2611035891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0334 GMT 26 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA)—Northwest China's Gansu Province reaped a bumper grain harvest this year, after the province conquered the most serious drought in a decade, according to the OVERSEAS EDITION of today's PEOPLE'S DAILY [RENMIN RIBAO].

Total grain output reached 6.25 billion kg this year, only a little lower than 1990, when grain output was at an all-time high.

Since 1983, provincial authorities have concentrated on farmland capital construction. Several hundred farmers have taken an active part in the construction every year. Statistics show they transformed and harnessed about 1 million ha [hectares] of farmland in the past eight years.

Yin Kesheng Addresses Qinghai Economic Symposium

HK2211134191 Xining Qinghai People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] A theoretical symposium on Qinghai's economy in the coming 10 years, which opened yesterday [20 November], will study and discuss Qinghai's industry, agriculture, animal husbandry, science and technology, culture, public health, commerce, and foreign trade by integrating theory with practice. Comrades in charge of party organizations and government in various autonomous prefectures, prefectures, cities, and departments, as well as experts and scholars gathered to compose an important economic plan for Qinghai's economy in the coming 10 years.

Provincial party and government leaders Yin Kesheng, Sang Jiejia, Cai Zhulin, and Wu Chengzhi attended the meeting.

Comrade Yin Kesheng put forward eight points in his address to the meeting. He said: The plenary session of the provincial party committee, held in July, worked out a general plan for the economic development of our province during the Eighth Five-Year Plan and over the next 10 years. Formulating a program to implement this plan is an important task that requires immediate attention. Enhancing our understanding of provincial conditions and exploring Qinghai's economic development from historical, present, and future perspectives is an important aspect of the process of scientific, democratic decisionmaking. The economy of the coming 10 years will serve as a link between the 20th century and the 21st. When compared to the entire nation, the fact that our province is lagging behind in economic development adds to the difficulties of the next 10 years. We should be aware that we are shouldering a historical mission and

should do all we can to catch up and make a good job of Qinghai's economy. This requires us to adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, considering everything in light of Qinghai's reality, improving our understanding of the provincial conditions, and formulating guidelines that cater to Qinghai's actual conditions. These guidelines should include the consistent implementation of the provincial economic development strategy. Since the strategy for economic development proposed by the provincial party committee went into effect, good achievements have been made. This is the strategic guideline for economic development in our province and should continue to be implemented.

Yin Kesheng said: To develop Qinghai's economy, it is imperative to consistently handle affairs in accordance with objective economic laws and regulate the relationship between speed and benefit. Our province's economy is still conditioned by the speed-benefit correlation, therefore we should strive to approach or reach the national economic growth level. We should bring into play our province's advantages in natural resources and take exploitation of resources as a breakthrough point, energetically push forward reform and opening up, strengthen the vitality of enterprises, adhere to the principle of invigorating our province through science and technology, pay attention to territorial planning, uphold the principle of rectification and development, and the pursuit of common prosperity.

Sang Jiejia, provincial deputy secretary, also spoke at the meeting.

Zhang Boxing Discusses Political, Judicial Cadres

HK2211133991 Xian Shaanxi People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 0030 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] At a provincial meeting for sharing experience in building a contingent of political and judicial cadres, provincial CPC Secretary Zhang Boxing emphatically pointed out: Party committees and governments at various levels must take substantial steps to strengthen leadership and adopt effective measures to develop the political and judicial contingent into one that is politically loyal and reliable, professionally proficient, well-disciplined, hardy in work style, impartial in law enforcement, and with strong fighting capabilities. Efforts should be made to upgrade the revolutionization, modernization, and standardization of the political and judicial contingent to a new level.

After speaking on the current domestic and international situation, Comrade Zhang Boxing made a special point that party committees and governments at various levels must attach the greatest importance to building the political and judicial contingent, regard it as priority work, and pay frequent attention to it. On the basis of work done recently, it is necessary to make conscientious efforts in the following aspects.

First, strengthening the building of political and judicial organs' leading groups and establishing a rigorous leaders'

responsibility system. It is necessary to give leading posts to outstanding cadres who are politically competent; have an organizational capacity; and are professionally proficient in line with the plans, principles, and two-fold criterion of ability and political integrity.

Second, paying consistent, unremitting attention to education on combating peaceful evolution as the number one task and fundamental guiding principle of building a political and judicial contingent. It is necessary to give full play to the function and role of the political and judicial contingent in the struggle against peaceful evolution, and also to prevent similar evolution from taking place in the contingent itself. It is necessary to grasp the political and ideological building of the political and judicial contingent, equip all cadres with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and analyze and understand the situation with a Marxist stand, viewpoint, and methodology. It is necessary to, through various channels and at various levels, offer systematic political and professional training to cadres and men in batches.

Third, discipline inspection and supervisory departments at various levels of the political and judicial sector must handle matters impartially and according to law, quickly wind up unconcluded cases, probe clues to the end without giving up, firmly investigate and affix criminal responsibility for crimes according to law, openly handle and circulate notices on, within the appropriate scope, cases of violation of party and government discipline or cases of violations of law and discipline which create extensive bad impressions, resolutely purge those who practice bourgeois liberalization and are politically unreliable, and resolutely transfer those who are not suited to political and judicial work to other posts without compromise to preserve the purity of the contingent.

Fourth, further establishing and improving various rules and regulations and reinforcing the supervisory and conditioning mechanism. Various localities should, in view of the problems exposed by the process of rectification and investigation and the existing weak links, regard the improvement and implementation of rules and regulations as an important piece of work, conduct effective internal and external supervision, and prevent and minimize the occurrence of law violations.

Comrade Zhang Boxing also made some specific points on the comprehensive management of public security in our province.

Xu Shanlin, provincial vice governor, attended and addressed the meeting.

Bai Qingcai Stresses Foreign Affairs Work 21 Nov

HK2611040391 Xian Shaanxi People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0030 GMT 22 Nov 91

[Text] The provincial foreign affairs work conference convened in Xian yesterday.

Provincial Governor Bai Qingcai attended and delivered a speech at the conference, calling on party committees and governments at all levels to conscientiously carry out the spirit of the national foreign affairs work conference and attach great importance to foreign affairs work.

Bai noted: Foreign affairs work is not only reception work but also important work aimed at expanding external exchanges and pushing ahead with our provincial economic construction through foreign-related activities. Thus leading cadres at all levels should heighten understanding, actively take the initiative to conduct foreign affairs work in line with actual conditions, and strive to open up new vistas for our provincial foreign affairs work.

Governor Bai also called on all areas and all departments concerned to strengthen centralized and unified leadership over and standard management of foreign affairs work; report to and consult foreign affairs offices when handling major and policy-sensitive foreign-related issues, rather than make hasty decisions by themselves; implement strict examination procedures; and step up building a contingent of foreign affairs workers. All cadres engaged in foreign affairs work must adopt a firm political stand and possess a sound professional knowledge. Those cadres found unsuitable for doing foreign affairs work must be transferred without delay.

Provincial Vice Governor Zheng Simin also delivered a speech at the conference, calling on foreign affairs departments at all levels across the province to exert their utmost to further enhance the concept of orienting foreign affairs work to economic construction, actively expand external exchange channels, contribute to the plural market strategy implementation, make painstaking efforts to improve the investment environment and unreserved efforts to invite foreign funds, take the initiative to collect and search for information, and strive to promote external exchanges and cooperation.

At the conference, Zhang Kairong, provincial Foreign Affairs Office director, also delivered a speech entitled: "Sum Up Experiences, Forge Ahead, and Strive To Raise Provincial Foreign Affairs Work to a New Level."

Song Hanliang Speaks on Agricultural Development

OW2111101091 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1655 GMT 20 Nov 91

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] Yesterday morning, the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional People's Government jointly sponsored a forum for agricultural experts at the autonomous regional Science Association. Song Hanliang, secretary of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee; Li Shoushan, deputy secretary of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee; Mao Dehua and Yusufu Muhanmode, vice chairmen of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional Government; and others

attended the forum and heard the agricultural experts' speeches. [Video shows Song Hanliang, seated, delivering a speech in a big room where cadres and agricultural experts are seen sitting in front of several rows of long tables]

Song Hanliang said: Reform and opening have brought about great changes in agriculture in the autonomous region. The autonomous region has collected bumper harvests for 14 consecutive years. These bumper harvests, however, brought forth new and pressing problems for the next decade. How to enable farm production to reach a new level is a major strategic issue. Farm production as well as industrial development are inseparable from science and technology. If we want our farm production to reach another new level in the next decade, we must emphasize science and technology. With this in mind, the autonomous regional CPC Committee and people's government jointly sponsored this agricultural forum. It is hoped that all will advance good suggestions on the further development of agriculture in the next decade.

(Zhang Xuezhu), professor of the Bayi Agricultural Institute, spoke at the forum on the need to have a proper understanding of using the scientific method in teaching and on relying science to invigorate farming. He advanced a proposal on irrigating arid and semi-arid areas in Xinjiang. He touched on the important task of promoting great agriculture in Xinjiang. He also spoke about the need to adopt a correct attitude toward the further development of agriculture in Xinjiang.

(Zhang Yisen), a professor at the Xinjiang Agricultural Institute and a cotton expert, spoke about the development of cotton production in Xinjiang. He called for giving equal attention to expanding cotton growing and raising unit cotton yield, and for laying emphasis on quantitative increases and quality improvement of cotton.

(Yang Chengshi), a fruit and gardening expert of the Autonomous Agricultural Institute, delivered a report at the forum. His report called for bringing local advantages into play, growing specialty fruits, relying on science and technology, and scaling a new height in the production of fruit in Xinjiang.

A total of 17 theses on agricultural development were presented at the agricultural expert forum.

Xinjiang Increases Livestock Despite Drought

OW2611050891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0452 GMT 26 Nov 91

[Text] Urumqi, November 26 (XINHUA)—The number of heads of livestock in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region has increased to 35.4 million despite serious natural disasters this year.

This figure is 440,000 higher than the number of animals last year, the best year for animal husbandry in the region.

Xinjiang is the second largest animal breeder in China after the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

To combat drought earlier this year, the government allocated more than 11.88 million yuan of funds. The region now has stored 5.5 billion kg. of grass and 110 million kg. of animal feed for the winter.

Hong Kong

Lu Ping, Secretary MacLeod Hold Talks in Beijing

HK2511104891 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
21 Nov 91 p 1

[Dispatch from Beijing by staff correspondent Chen Chien-ping (7115 1696 1627): "Director of Hong Kong and Macao Affairs office Lu Ping Meets With Hong Kong Financial Secretary MacLeod"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Nov—Lu Ping, director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, said during a meeting this afternoon with the visiting Hong Kong financial secretary, MacLeod, that he hopes the Hong Kong authorities will take active measures in the Hong Kong property market, measures with quick results so that inflation would gradually subside. He said that he does not want to see drastic fluctuations in the Hong Kong economy as 1997 approaches.

Lu Ping met MacLeod at the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office this afternoon and made the above statement in response to MacLeod's statement that the Hong Kong Government is adopting measures to gradually stabilize property prices. Lu Ping said that Hong Kong's economy this year has been good, and judging from the ability of Hong Kong stock market to withstand fluctuations in the U.S. stock market last week, Hong Kong's overall economy is good. He pointed out that Hong Kong's inflation is like a man running a fever: we cannot lower his temperature drastically but slowly and gently, and if we pushed it down in one single step, it would only rebound. Hong Kong's inflation calls for integrated treatment. Lu Ping stated that he still thinks that Hong Kong is the best place to make money.

MacLeod expressed thanks to the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office for arranging the visit. Thanks to its efforts he had the opportunity to visit various departments concerned and establish new relations. MacLeod told reporters after the meeting that he had had very good talks with Lu Ping and other officials. The two sides talked about a wide range of issues of common concern.

Chen Zuor, first section chief of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, and second section chief Wang Feng attended the meeting.

Ji Pengfei Views Hong Kong Laws, Stability

HK2511082591 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
20 Nov 91 p 2

[Dispatch from Beijing by staff reporter Chen Chien-ping (7115 1696 1627): "Ji Pengfei on Urgency of Studying Hong Kong Law"]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Nov (WEN WEI PO)—Ji Pengfei, member of the Central Advisory Commission Standing Committee, said at the "Hong Kong Law Symposium," which began today, that it is an urgent and important task to

study Hong Kong law to realize a smooth transition for Hong Kong in 1997 and to ensure Hong Kong's long-term stability and prosperity. Shao Tianren, head of the Hong Kong Law Research Group, pointed out on the same occasion that some of the current laws in Hong Kong are not in accordance with the Hong Kong Basic Law.

The three-day "Hong Kong Law Symposium," organized by the Hong Kong Law Research Group of the Chinese Law Society, began here today. Ji Pengfei said at the opening ceremony that Hong Kong will return to the motherland in less than six years, and that in the work to precisely implement the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, there are naturally many legal problems which must be seriously studied.

He said that in the past year, something happened in Hong Kong: one of the most eye-catching events was the reaching of an agreement on the construction of Hong Kong's new airport and related matters between the Chinese and British Governments. He said this indicated both China's and Britain's confidence in maintaining Hong Kong's status as an international financial and trade center on the premise of the Joint Declaration.

Ji Pengfei said: Familiarization with and grasping of the relevant Hong Kong law is the prerequisite for and basis of cooperation and consultation; along with the developing exchanges between the mainland and Hong Kong in depth and in breadth, we will inevitably meet with various kinds of legal problems. He hoped that scholars and experts would do the work well, and that at the same time the work in publicizing the Hong Kong Basic Law would be actively done well.

Shao Tianren said in his speech that there is a problem of matching the current Hong Kong law with the Basic Law in 1997, and that some of the current Hong Kong laws are not in accordance with the Basic Law, some even being in contradiction to the Basic Law. For example, the Basic Law has already stipulated that no Hong Kong law can contravene the Basic Law, and Chapter 2 of the Basic Law has already made proper arrangements for the rights and duties of Hong Kong residents. However, the recently formulated "Rights Bill" in Hong Kong says that no Hong Kong law can contravene it. This contradicts the provisions of the Basic Law. In addition, we should also pay attention to the matter of whether the recent changes in Hong Kong's political system would violate the provisions of the Basic Law.

Lei Jieqiong, vice chairperson of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; Qian Weichang, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Lu Ping, director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office; Duanmu Zheng, vice president of the Supreme People's Court; Li Hou, former deputy director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office; and over 50 experts and scholars attended the meeting.

Economic Research Delegation Meets Ji Pengfei

OW2411123291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1212 GMT 24 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)—Ji Pengfei, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, met with a delegation of the Hong Kong One Country Two Systems Economic Research Institute led by its Chairman T.K. Ann here this evening.

They had a friendly conversation on issues of common concern.

Lu Ping, director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council, and Zhou Nan, director of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, were present on the occasion.

Consults With Jiang Zemin

OW2611085391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0806 GMT 26 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA)—Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin today stressed the importance of implementing the policy of "one country, two systems" toward Hong Kong.

Only by implementing this policy, can Hong Kong continue to maintain prosperity and stability, said Jiang while meeting with a delegation of the Hong Kong "One Country Two Systems" Economic Research Institute led by its Chairman T.K. Ann at Zhongnanhai here this morning.

Jiang said maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability will bring benefits not only to Hong Kong, but also to the Chinese mainland and the whole of Asia as well as the rest of the world.

The Chinese mainland practises socialism, which has provided a powerful guarantee to Hong Kong's prosperity and stability, he added.

Jiang stressed both the "one country, two systems" policy and the basic law for the future Hong Kong Special Administrative Region cannot be changed.

Present at the meeting were director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council Lu Ping and director of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Zhou Nan.

Chen Ziyang Views Court of Final Appeal Issue

HK2511112991 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
20 Nov 91 p 2

[Dispatch from Beijing by staff reporter Chen Chien-ping (7115 1696 1627): "Chen Ziyang, deputy director of Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, on Composition of Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal"]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Nov (WEN WEI PO)—Chen Ziyang, deputy director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, said today that the hand over of the power of final adjudication by the central government to the Hong Kong people shows trust in Hong Kong people and is an embodiment of the practice of "one country, two systems." He thinks that since Hong Kong people have created an economic miracle, they can also do well in the executive, judicial, and legislative areas.

At the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office this afternoon, Chen Ziyang met a visiting delegation of Hong Kong Christians headed by the Reverend Mr. Lee Ping-kwong [2621 3521 0342], chairman of the Hong Kong Christian Mutual Improvement Society. Chen Ziyang said: Hong Kong has never had the power of final adjudication in the past 100 years. The power was always held by London. Our country will resume sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997. After the handing over of sovereignty, there will be two ways of handling the power of final adjudication. One way is to put the power of final adjudication in Beijing, like the pre-1997 London model. However, we believe that Hong Kong people can properly administer Hong Kong and, at the same time, granting this power to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [SAR] can better embody "one country, two systems." Therefore, in our country's announced Hong Kong policy, there is a provision for the Hong Kong SAR to exercise the power of final adjudication.

Chen Ziyang said that according to the provisions of the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law, the Court of Final Appeal is mainly to be made up of local judges. When it is deemed necessary, a judge from a country with a common law system can be invited to participate. Originally, the Court of Final Appeal was to be established after 1997, but the British side suggested that it should be established ahead of schedule, and we feel that it is good to do so. Hence, the problem of the ratio of local judges to overseas judges occurred. A meeting of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group in September reached agreement and fixed a 4:1 ratio. Recently, Britain has also said that this is a good ratio.

Chen Ziyang thought that today's achievements by the Hong Kong people are inseparable from the efforts of several generations. He said he had discussed the problem of why Hong Kong was so successful with a friend, who attributed the success to management by foreigners. Chen Ziyang said he could not agree with this point of view. If it is attributable to management by foreigners, then, having managed many places and countries since the 19th century, why is there only a successful Hong Kong? Therefore, Hong Kong's success is first a result of its extraordinarily superior position with the mainland as its hinterland, and second, a result of hard work by the Hong Kong people.

During the 90-minute meeting, Chen Ziyang answered various questions concerning the second half of the transition period raised by the guests. Chen Guangming, deputy head of the second department of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, attended the meeting.

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